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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

State Legislature.

ACTIONS OF REPLEVIN.

The Coal Troubles.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Constitutional Convention.

HOUSE CALENDAR BILLS.

HARRISBURG, April 11, 1871.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM, incorporating the Sharpsburg and Etna Saving Bank.

By Mr DAVIS, conferring additional powers of amendment upon Courts of this Commonwealth.

By Mr. OLMSTEAD, relative to actions of replevin to recover timber, lumber, coal and other property severed from realty, plaintiff shall recover notwithstanding the title to land from which the property was severed may be in dispute, provided the plaintiff shows the property in himself at the time of the severance.

Also, relative to service of process in suits at law or in equity.

COAL REGION DIFFICULTIES.

A message from the Governor was received, communicating the history of and his action in reference to the difficulties in the coal regions since the last meeting of the Legislature, reporting the restoration of order, and expressing the hope that there will be no renewal of the riotous disturbances.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The bill reported by the Senate Committee for a Constitutional Convention was the special order. The bill provides for election for or against including delegates, on the second Tuesday of June next, the Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the second Tuesday of September, not to extend beyond one hundred days of actual session, and one-third of the Convention may decide the submission of any question to the people separately. There shall be thirty-two members at large, each voter to vote for not more than sixteen, and there shall be one hundred and eight district members, to be chosen in districts especially apportioned by this bill, and each voter shall have as many votes as there are members to be chosen in the district, except in Allegheny, where eight are to be chosen each voter to vote for not more than five, and in Luzerne five, each voter to vote for not more than three. The salary of members five hundred dollars, and ten cents mileage.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved an amendment providing that voters may vote for not more than seventy candidates, the one hundred and forty receiving the highest vote to be elected. Defeated.

The bill was generally discussed by BUCKALEW, BILLINGFELT and WHITE.

At six o'clock, pending discussion on the motion of Mr. Randall, Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

THE CALENDAR.

The following House Bills, on the Calendar of March 28, passed:

Transferring certain counties from the eastern to the western Penitentiary District

Incorporating Verona Borough, Allegheny county.

Relative to grading, paving and improving Troy Hill road, Allegheny city.

Authorizing Harrisburg Councils to borrow money and issue bonds for a new market house.

Authorizing the consolidation of adjacent territory to Pittsburgh.

SCRANTON.

The Killed by Accident—Members of an Excursion Company—Railroad Committee—Unsatisfactory Results—Poor Chances for Resumption—The Militia Mutinous—An Oppressor Shot.

SCRANTON, April 11.—The remains of Lieutenant Woenner, and the Corporal, who were killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of one of their comrades, a few days since, have arrived here, accompanied by twenty men, as an escort. Of the entire detail all but six have deserted.

The Directors of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, together with the President, Samuel Sloan, arrived this afternoon. A conference was at once held, consisting of a delegation of miners. The result of the conferences are not near so favorable for resumption as was anticipated. The Delaware, Lackawana and Western Company will concede nothing.

Benj. DIXON, of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company claims that his company is willing to grant the miners anything they desire; even more than the prices paid previous to the strike, but limiting any agreement entered into to three or six months, and arbitration or settlement upon any question that during basis. These facts will be communicated to the miners at a meeting called for to-morrow.

That the miners will not accede to the terms of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company is certain. It is equally certain they must do something or starve, their credit at the stores having become exhausted.

One mine, that of Hill & Fellows, will attempt to resume work by to-morrow. The Governor has ordered seven companies of the militia here are miners, and boldly announce that they will not protect the blacklegs.

Geo. Tinsley, a miner, while walking through the woods near his works this afternoon was shot at, two large pistol balls passing through his hat. He ran away without seeing away, but was unable to identify them.

Everybody is excited—some desponden and others hopeful.

HAYTI.

Protests Against Dominican Annexation.

KINGSTON, April 8.—The President of Hayti since the departure of the San Domingo Commissioners has received several addresses numerously signed, form every town and village in the republic, protesting the attachment of Haytiens to their nationality and a determination to maintain their independence against intrusion from whatever quarter, and in whatever guise it may present itself. These addresses breathe the same sentiments against annexation. The *Moniteur* says that in the Congress and press of the United States a discussion has taken place in reference to the annexation of the whole island, and adds, that so far as Hayti is concerned the Government and people of the United States cannot be too early convinced of the utter impossibility of such an event. Addresses with signatures appear in the official papers. The President has not made a reply to any of them.

TITUSVILLE.

Petroleum Report for March.

TITUSVILLE, April 11—The *Courier* says: By the following statement we arrive at the total production for the month and the average daily production: Balance showing the production for the month, 67,466; average per day for thirty-one days, 14,118; average per day for February, 13,740; average per day for January, 14,686; average per day for the first three months, 14,183. Average per day for March over February, 378; decrease per day for March over January, 572. Stocks at the wells April 1st, 120,264; pipe companies' stocks April 1st, 155,736; refiners stocks April 1st, 33,574; stock in iron tanks April 1st 375,947; total stocks, 685,521. Shipments for March, 591,225. Total, 1,076,746. Stock on hand March 1st, 639,095.

CLEVELAND.

Oil Explosion.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—Early this morning an agitator at the oil works of Hussey, Paine & Co., exploded with great violence. The shock was felt all over the city, and in the vicinity of the works many windows were broken. No lives were lost. About eight hundred barrels of oil were burned up. Loss estimated at about ten thousand dollars.

READING, PA

Off for Kansas

READING, April 11.—Twenty-two colonists left here to-day to settle on lands granted by the Government to honorably discharged soldiers in Kansas. The colony consists of eighty colonists in all, thirty leaving from Lancaster.

ALBANY

The Charter Election.

ALBANY, April 11.—At the Charter election to-day the Democrats elected their ticket by about the usual majority of from 1,800 to 2,000 votes. The Republicans probably have a majority of one in the Board of Supervisors.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 84. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following: That the Committee on Finance is hereby instructed during the recess of Congress to carefully examine the existing system of taxation, with a view to propose such amendments to the bill of the House, repealing certain taxes, now pending in the Senate, as will simplify and reduce both internal taxes and duties on imported goods now in force, and in such manner that the aggregate of such taxes shall not exceed the sums required to execute the laws relating to the public debt and current expenditures, and the Government administered with the strictest economy, so that taxes may be distributed to impose the least possible burden upon the people.

The resolution was laid over till to-morrow.

The general amnesty bill, passed yesterday by the House, was received from that body, read twice and laid on the table.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice he would ask the Senate to take up the bill before this session of Congress ended.

Mr. EDMUNDS then gave notice, "I shall object."

Mr. ROBERTSON replied that he wanted to see whether there was a majority in the Senate disposed to object.

The hour of meeting hereafter was fixed at 11 o'clock.

The resolution to admit Blodgett and Goldthwaite coming up in order, it was, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, laid on the table—yeas, 29; nays, 17, and the Ku Klux bill taken up.

Mr. ENKLING, obtaining leave to make a personal explanation, caused to be read a Washington despatch in the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, relative to recent New York appointments and supposed doings and votes in executive session of the Senate. He stated that the acts, utterances and proceedings related did not take place, and also that the vote on the confirmation of Senators was also erroneous.

Mr. JOHNSTON called attention to the deplorable financial condition of the South under Radical rule and the bad personal character of Radical officials. These and onerous Federal taxes had almost ruined that people.

Mr. STOCKTON delivered a lengthy argument on the revision of the revolutionary and unconstitutional features of the bill and arguments upon which it was assumed to justify them.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the amendments reported from the Judiciary Committee as making the bill obnoxious to the objection made to it in the House that it went to the extent of punishing persons for the violation of the laws of any State without any reference to the constitution or laws of the United States. The fourteenth amendment did not allow Congress to exercise police power to the destruction of State authority. Congress had no right to substitute Federal for State courts. The latter were near the people and the nearer the administration of justice between man and man was brought to the people themselves, the safer would be their rights in person and property. There would be an end to State governments, resulting in an unwise change in governmental system. He then criticised each of the amendments and alluded to the danger to liberty apprehended in unnecessary and unjustifiable suspension of writs of habeas corpus.

Mr. EDMUNDS explained that the amendments reported from the Judiciary Committee were urged for the purpose of enlarging the bill, but to perfect it so as to stand the test of the courts while making it more specific. The changes made for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* from June 1st, 1872, to the end of the next regular session of Congress was agreed upon by the Committee as a measure of prudence. It left to expire at the time indicated. Nothing could be more unjustifiable than to prevent an extension of the provisions. The Committee had thought best to take the bill substantially as it passed the House, though he himself preferred a more stringent measure.

Mr. AMES spoke in vindication of his statements of the condition of the South. He would reply to certain remarks by Mr. Blair, which he regarded as personal to himself and his late colleague, Rev. Revels.

Without a vote upon the bill the Senate at 5:30 adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, presented a petition from citizens of Cincinnati for land warrants and equalization of bounties to soldiers.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, the Senate bill granting pay to the officers and men taken to England was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. HOLMAN, CESSNA, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring the election for members of Congress held in Tennessee on the 8th of November, 1870, not held on the day fixed by law and therefore not void, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WELLS, the Senate bill donating condemned cannon for the erection of a monument to the late Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon of Missouri was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill.

Mr. DAWES proceeded to explain the amendment and action of the Senate Committee to which they had been referred. He said that he himself had introduced the bill originally in the shape of an appropriation but the Committee from which it could have been reported. It contained an item of $5,000 voted by the House at last session to a member of the House who was not entitled to a dollar, and some other items rendered necessary by the action of Congress in its last hour. In one instance Congress had created an Assistant Attorney General but had made no appropriation to pay salary, so it had granted a pension to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, but had made no provision to pay them. These with one or two other items make up the bill introduced by him, and passed by the House. In the Senate other legitimate items were added to it, and if the Senate had stopped there would have been no occasion for any conference or debate, in addition to these amendments there were other amendments covering almost all the defeated appropriations of last session, projected and then corrupt and some simply extravagant and profligate, which had been strangled in the last session. To these had been added several new schemes, because the longer Congress was in session the greater would be its appetite for such schemes. There was another class of amendments to the bill that were of a very serious character, and to which we gave unqualified hostility and legislation.

Mr. DAWES exhibited to the House a plan of a proposed park, and discussed the height of the Washington monument. He did not allow Congress to exercise police power to the destruction of State authority. Congress had no right to substitute Federal for State courts. The latter were near the people and the nearer the administration of justice between man and man was brought to the people themselves, the safer would be their rights in person and property. There would be an end to State governments, resulting in an unwise change in governmental system. He then criticised each of the amendments and alluded to the danger to liberty apprehended in unnecessary and unjustifiable suspension of writs of habeas corpus.

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Mr. DAWES exhibited to the House a plan of a proposed park, and discussed the height of the Washington monument. He did not allow the country now so oppressed would lift itself from its burdens and float like a balloon self from its burdens and float like a balloon in the air. He thought Congress ought to do all this before it adjourned; for, unless it did so at the present session, the reduction of taxation could not go into effect before the 1st of January, 1872.

Mr. FINKLENBURG appealed to the House to take a decided stand against the profligate extravagance in the Senate.

Mr. RANDALL made a like appeal and characterized the bill as it came from the Senate as one of the most infamous bills that had ever been sent from the Senate to the House.

Mr. NIBLACK also opposed the Senate amendment and discussed the political questions in connection with the new Territorial government for the District of Columbia, accusing the President of appointing as members of the council, none but members of the dominant party. He believed that the administration was misusing its powers by using them in such a manner. The appointment of Governor Cooke had been recognized by the whole country as an excellent one, but when Cooke had recently entered a convention of small contemptible ward politicians and had gone down in the mire with a worn and crawled for the purpose of ingratiating himself in their favor.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that Cooke had had favors enough from the Government to induce him to crawl anywhere. [Laughter.]

Mr. NIBLACK, resuming his remarks, said that everything done or attempted to be done by Congress during the present session, had been done according to the smallest and meanest party standard ever set up in the country. In this connection he referred to the effect of the President's special message on Southern outrages, inducing Republicans to vote for the Ku-Klux bill who at first had resolved not to do so. He was facetious on the restoration of Butler (Massachusetts) to Presidential favor after hard work and long repentance. In reference to the appropriation for promoting civil service reform, he criticised severely the action of the President in forcing the resignation of Secretary Cox because he had striven to defend his clerks from political assessment and it was supremely ridiculous in the Senate to appropriate money for this administration to be used for promoting civil service reform.

Mr. MAYNARD made some remarks and submitted an amendment on the subject of claims of Southern loyalists.

A general debate on the bill was then closed and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments.

The various items for officers, territorial government for District of Columbia were agreed to with a proviso that no person shall be entitled to draw salary as a member of the Board of Public Works who is paid a salary for the discharge of the duties of any other office under the Government of the United States.

Mr. KENDALL moved an appropriation of $15,000 for the expenses of the Commission on the Sutro Tunnel, Nevada.

Mr. BUCKLAND made a point of order that the appropriation was not in pursuance with the laws, and the Speaker sustained the point.

Mr. SLOCUM moved an appropriation of $30,000 to test the sea coast rifled gun.

A point of order was also raised, the amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. BROOKS of New York opposed the Senate amendment appropriating $10,000 to repair the damages caused by fire in the cadet barracks at West Point, on the ground that according to the statement of the New York *Tribune* the War Department has not observed the order of the House in regard to the three cadets who were expelled and the first class some months ago, the President characterizing the action of the House as no more authority than those of a town meeting.

The amendment was concurred in.

Without proceeding further on the bill the House, at half-past four, adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The English Erie Stockholders—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Bankruptcy—Death of Con modore Plumbeo—Emigration Bureau.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1871.

ERIE MATTERS.

On the examination of President Ralston, of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, yesterday, in reference to the Erie stock claimed by English stockholders, the fact was disclosed that in December, 1870, and January, 1871, about four thousand certificates were taken possession of by Mr. Coleman, and had been presented to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and exchanged for Erie, and the new issue of stock represented by these certificates had been issued by the Erie Railroad Company, and countersigned by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Upon the basis of this cancellation they therefore contend that the stock which the Erie Railway Company proposes to issue to Heath, Raphael and others would be an over issue, and consequently valueless. The actual cancellation of the Erie stock books has been made, and nearly two thousand shares of stock claimed by the English stockholders identified.

EMIGRATION BUREAU.

At a meeting held to-night on call of the Provisional Committee, of which Horace Greeley is Chairman, the National Emigration Bureau was inaugurated, having for its object the distribution of labor through the Southern and Territorial, a system of colonial settlement. A workingman who presented himself as representing the International Society of Workingmen stated that there is an association of workingmen in Europe ready to test the right of Congress to give away public lands to railways.

THE BOSTON, HARTFORD & ERIE BANKRUPTCY.

In the case of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company in bankruptcy, the Adams Express Company objected to the appointment in this State of the same assignees as appointed in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, on the ground that they do not reside within the State. Judge Blatchford sustained the objection.

DEATH OF COMMODORE CHAUNCEY.

Commodore John S. Chauncey, of the United States navy, died in Brooklyn yesterday. He entered the navy in 1812 from this State, and was commissioned Lieutenant in 1825, Commander in 1831, Captain in 1855, and Commodore in 1862.

ARRIVED.

The steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool, has arrived.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—River twenty-two feet and falling. Weather cool and windy. Arrived—Emperor from St. Louis; J. W. Garrett, from Wheeling. Departed—Dove No. 2 for Kentucky river; Potomac for New Orleans; Kate Robinson for St. Louis; Nightingale for Arkansas river; J. W. Garrett for St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—River receding and fallen three inches; six feet three inches in the chute, eight feet three inches in the canal. Rained last night, clear and cool to-day. Mercury ranged from sixty to sixty-eight. Business dull. Arrived—Suzie Silver and Messenger, from New Orleans; Camella, Tennessee River. Departed—Messenger, for Pittsburgh; Glencoe and Kate Kinney for New Orleans. The Wm. Cramer attempts to abolish the internal revenue system in order to raise more means by the insidious and legalized robberies of a protective tariff.

Mr. BECK explained the necessity of some items in the bill. He condemned the course of extravagant action in the Senate increasing the amount from $50,000 to $1,500,000, but there were two items not noticed in the House which he wished to call attention to. One was an item of $250,000 to feed five bands of Indians. He did not know how the money could get clear of that appropriation without the danger of an Indian war. Another was the item of $300,000 for life-saving stations on the New Jersey and Long Island coast, and the House could not get clear of that.

Mr. DAWES said that the Committee had the Government was now raising surplus revenue one million beyond what was necessary for the expenses of the Government, and that the natural result was to tempt the House and country and lobby to demand enormous appropriations. He held it to be the duty of the House to diminish the sufferings of the people by reducing taxation to the amount necessary for economical revenue. He proceeded to show in some detail the effect of the present tariff law in respect to the various articles of consumption, and calculated the expenses of the current year at two hundred and seventy-one millions, and there would be a surplus revenue of $67,236, supposing the internal revenue to yield only one hundred and forty-five millions instead of one hundred and forty-five millions, which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue expected to get during the present fiscal year. He held that the ordinary expenditure of the Government should not exceed eighty millions or, at the outside, one hundred and twenty-eight millions for pensions, three million five hundred thousand for Indian expenses, and one hundred and fifteen millions for interest on the public debt, so that there should be appropriated in 1871 only $255,953,464. He had prepared a bill, he said, to reduce taxation and the other to provide for the resumption of specie payments, which he would take early in the session to present to the House if the committee were organized.

Mr. KELLY suggested to Brooks to let the bill be introduced, instead of 30,000.

Mr. BROOKS said he preferred to submit them to a regularly organized committee, the Committee of Ways and Means, where there was no possibility otherwise of having any action upon them.

Mr. KELLY remarked that the country should have an opportunity of studying the bills.

Mr. BROOKS repeated his reply, and proceeded with an argument. While giving the Secretary of the Treasury due credit for the reduction of the public debt, he reminded the House that for every dollar of revenue that reached the Treasury the tax-payers paid at least three dollars, and when the debt was reduced one hundred millions the people had paid three hundred millions for it. The present tariff laws could be revised and taxation reduced. He could point out two hundred and nineteen articles on which imposts could be revised, from which the Government only received $230,000. All these articles should be put on the free list. Congress should also, before adjournment this session, abolish the duty on coal, reduce largely, if not abolish, the duty on salt and abolish the duty on hides and leather, lumber and potatoes. Above all Congress should take action to remove the American flag to the ocean by an utter abolishment of the duty on all articles that enter into the construction of ships and all interests, so that the gallant sailors of the United States should be educated to maintain the honor of that flag in the Arctic or the Antarctic, from the Indian ocean to the Atlantic. It was a shame, a crime and disgrace that, except on the coast of the United States, the American flag no longer floated on the ocean, but was driven from the high seas by the marine of countries of Europe, not merely by the flags of England and France, but by flags of Sweden and Norway, Italy and Egypt. To the matter of internal revenue, he would accept the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Kelly), in the main, as voted yesterday by the House. There was no need of the income tax. It was an unnecessary imposition on the people. He would abolish internal taxes except those on whisky, fermented liquors, tobacco and spirits. With such a reduction in import duties and internal taxes

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris Invested.

BEHIND THE BARRICADES.

Baptism of Blood at Hand.

ATTEMPTS AT CONCILIATION.

The Commune Desperate.

A LEVY MADE ON THE CHURCH

FRANCE.

ANOTHER NATIONAL VICTORY.

LONDON, April 11.—The Nationals were attacked at Asnieres and claim a decided victory.

ELECTION ADJOURNED.

The supplementary elections for the Commune have been adjourned.

THE PARIS ARMY.

The strength of the army of Paris is now estimated at two hundred thousand.

TORPEDOES.

Torpedoes have been placed in the Avenue of the Grand Army.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

The *Siecle* and *Temps* have both been suppressed.

THE VERSAILLISTS.

The Versaillists are complete masters of the situation at Neuilly, but they spare the inhabitants, as far as possible, from the bombardment. The fire from Fort Mont Valerien is consequently very slow. There was sharp skirmishing yesterday in the Bois de Boulogne.

COMMUNAL LIBERTIES.

The manifesto of the League for the Defence of the Liberties of Paris upholds Communal liberties, and that Paris shall be guarded by the National Guard only.

ADOLPHE THIERS DEAD.

The *Soir* announces the death of Abbe Duttery from congestion of the brain.

INSURGENT SORTIE.

The village of Chatillon is occupied by twelve battalions of insurgents, who have made a sortie against Plateau, in which they were repulsed.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

The reported arrest of Deleschuse is contradicted.

THREATENED INSURGENT OUTRAGE.

The insurgents are said to have made a demand upon the Bank of France, millions of francs, and avow that they will kill the Archbishop of Paris if it is not paid.

SPEECH BY FAVRE.

Favre, in his speech to the National Assembly, said that all the Powers had expressed their sympathies with the Government of Versailles in the struggle with the insurgents of France. He also stated that the German administrator in France, through Gen. Fabrice, had obtained from Count Bismarck, at Hastings, the promise that the Germans would not shortly succumb to the power of the Government.

STEALING PLATE.

The insurgents have taken away the plate from the Picpus Convent.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

An announcement was made in the Assembly by one of the members of the Government that the object of the present session was to do the general re-establisment of order in the country, and it was added in regard to Paris that the Government and the Assembly were determined to spare no courage and constancy of the army.

THE STATUS OF PARIS UNALTERED.

Thiers has issued a circular to the Prefects for the information of the people of France, in which he says the status of Paris is unaltered.

INSURGENTS RETURN TO ASNIERES.

The insurgents have returned to Asnieres.

Our troops have fortified the bridge at Neuilly, and their conduct has been admirable.

INSURRECTION AT TOULOUSE.

There has been an attempt at insurrection in Toulouse, but it has been promptly suppressed.

DISARMING NATIONALS.

The disarmament of the Nationals at Marseilles proceeds outside of the Capital. All is tranquil, and the Government is satisfied that the citizens have given it their confidence.

SHELLED.

A dispatch from Versailles of the 10th says that yesterday Forts Issyres and Issy were shelled.

THE INSURGENTS REPULSED.

The insurgents at Chatillon twice attacked our troops and were repulsed.

FUNERAL.

The funeral of the Generals killed in the battle of Neuilly took place to-day and was attended with imposing ceremonies.

NAPOLEONISM MUST PERISH.

The *official Journal* guardedly denies that the National Assembly is in favor of a Kingless form of government, but emphatically and pointedly that Napoleonism and Communism must perish.

THE INSURGENT LOSSES

for the last two days, it is officially stated, were five hundred. There was no very hard fighting.

The Versailles troops are steadily gaining ground, and the military situation has become exceedingly critical for the Communists, both on the western and southern sides.

BOMBARDMENT.

Forts Montrogue, Isy, and Vanvres were so vigorously bombarded that it became necessary to postpone the election for vacancies in the Commune, as the voters in many places were under fire.

THE CAFES CLOSED.

The cafes in the boulevards were closed last night by the military.

NEW EFFORTS FOR COALITION

are making. Eighteen members of the Commune have declared themselves disposed to treat.

THE SORTIES.

A special dispatch from Versailles to the Paris *Gaulois*, states that the insurgents made two sorties on Sunday, one in the direction of Chatillon a sharp fusilade was kept up for two hours, when the sortie was repulsed.

Ten thousand men occupy Chatillon.

The Versailles brigade, which was about leaving, was ordered to remain, and reinforcements were sent forward.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

MAILLOT TO BE ASSAULTED.

PARIS, April 11.—The assault on Porte Maillot is practicable, and an assault upon it is expected to-morrow. The Commune are barricading every street. They have more than a hundred thousand desperate men at their command, and the work of carrying the barricades will be fearfully bloody.

NEW COMMUNE COMMITTEE.

Your correspondent has again interviewed the Central Committee. They confessed their disappointment and disgust that the work of the Commune has not been that of the revolutionists of 1793. They say their folly will alienate provinces and array all the world against us. We must resume the power we entrusted to the Commune. They are incapable of legislating or directing military operations. We have created them and can destroy them also. Nothing is left for us now but to annihilate Versailles or be annihilated. Unless we overthrow Versailles we and the People are forever lost.

PASSPORTS

PARIS, April 11.—The Communal authorities have redoubled their precautions against the departure of persons from the city without passports.

ASNIERES OCCUPIED.

Dombrowski reports the complete occupation of Asnieres by the Nationals and the effective fortification of the position on the Versailles and St. Germain Railway.

AT PORTE MAILLOT.

Affairs at Porte Maillot have improved for the National troops. Yesterday they took all the damages caused by the cannonade in the day. They have also erected additional batteries and otherwise strengthened the defences around the gate.

STOPPING TRAFFIC.

It is said that Herr Von Fabriel has informed the Government of Versailles that the Paris Commune has notified him of its determination to stop traffic on the Northern Railway.

Gen. Admiranlt commands the forces around Mont Valerien and Gen. Cissey on the Plain of Chatillon.

FIRING RESUMED.

PARIS via London—Midnight.—The cannonade and musketry firing was resumed this morning at Fonte Maillot, Neuilly, Porte Des Jarnes and in the Bois de Boulogne.

CONCILIATION.

A deputation have gone to Versailles for the purpose of promoting conciliation. They are instructed to insist on the maintenance of the Republic, and continuance of municipal franchises, but on demand that the Nationals shall alone guard Paris, and if Thiers rejects these terms to inquire what conditions the Versailles Government has to propose.

ENGLAND.

CABLE REPAIRED.

LONDON, April 11.—The repair of the Singapore and Batavia cable has been effected. Messages for Java and Sumatra can now be forwarded more direct.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Calabria arrived at Liverpool. The Nevada and Abyssinia touched at Queenstown.

PRUSSIA.

ENGLAND CALLS ON PRUSSIA TO INTERFERE FOR PARIS.

BERLIN, April 11.—The Prussian Cross *Gazette* says the British government is endeavoring to persuade Germany to intervene for the restoration of order in Paris.

SWITZERLAND.

FRENCH SOLDIERS.

BERNE, April 11.—The total number of French soldiers sent Switzerland is 84,034.

THE CAPITAL.

Spanish Armistice.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Senate Adjournment.

GENERAL AMNESTY IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1871.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

In order to consider the Amnesty bill from the House the Senate will have to modify its rules prescribing subjects of business for the present session. An effort will be made in that direction after the Ku Klux bill shall have been definitely acted upon. Senators adhere to the opinion that they will reach a vote upon the bil on Thursday and think the prospect favorable for an adjournment of the Session on Saturday.

THE SPNNISH ARMISTICE.

The armistice between Spain and the Pacific Republics was signed to-day at the Department of State. The conditions are: *First*—The armistice cannot come to an end unless notification to that effect has been given three years before hostilities may be resumed. *Second*—Trade is to be resumed at once between belligerents as well as neutrals. *Third*—Negotiations for final peace are to begin next week.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.—The storm which was on Monday evening in Illinois has moved eastward and is now over Lake Ontario and central New York. The barometer has fallen over the country south of the Ohio, and brisk southwest winds with light rains are now reported at points on the South Atlantic. Brisk westerly winds have been experienced from Lake Michigan to Lake Ontario. A northeast storm was experienced last night on Lake Superior, where the winds are now fresh westerly. Fresh easterly winds with light rains have prevailed on the East Atlantic. Brisk southerly winds have prevailed on the Mid-Atlantic coast, with clear weather succeeding clouds last night.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that fresh winds from the southwest and northwest will prevail on Wednesday on the upper and lower lakes with clearing up weather, partially cloudy, with fresh winds on the gulf and south Atlantic. Cloudy and falling weather in the Eastern States, followed by clearing up weather Wednesday night.

Also, that the storm, with its attendant duration, appears to threaten the country from West Virginia to Connecticut.

CHICAGO.

The Storm and its Results.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Reports from Iowa show that Saturday's storm was much more severe than had been previously supposed. In Polk county alone the damage amounts to $50,000, and this devastation spread throughout a large portion of the State. The Ames Hotel, at Ames, Iowa, was burned on Sunday. Loss $10,000; $1,000 insurance. The Mississippi river is now open to St. Paul. A vessel arrived at Chicago from Cairo. Passengers report the ice broken up in the river. The Diamond Joe was the first boat to reach St. Paul. Four inches of ice still remain in the harbor at Prescott. There was a heavy frost at Des Moines, Iowa, last night; it is feared the small fruits are killed. There was no damage to the wheat in Kingston, Illinois, and it is feared the fruit buds have suffered.

A very violent snow storm commenced at Sioux City, Iowa, on Sunday night and raged furiously until last night. The roads are blockaded and the crops are damaged much, and much other damage has resulted. On Saturday the thermometer stood at 90 and yesterday at 24.

The weather has been cold in this city today with an inclination to snow. There has been no frost although one may come to-night.

KANSAS.

Weather and Crops.

LAWRENCE, Ks., April 11.—Heavy rains visited all portions of Kansas during the last few days. The prospects of fruit and wheat crop were never better. Last night was quite cold and it was feared the fruit crop would be injured, but it is now believed to be out of danger.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration to this State is unprecedentedly large, especially to Southern Kansas and the Osage Lands.

TRACK LAYING.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad are laying track in the Indian Territory at a rate of two miles per day. They will reach the Kansas river by June 1st, and trains will be near enough to the Texas line to control the cattle trade, which it is expected will reach half a million head.

There were about 300,000 steers driven to Kansas last year.

WILL ACCEPT.

It is rumored that C. W. Mead, late Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Road will accept the position tendered him of Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific, vice Col. Anderson, resigned.

CINCINNATI.

Formally Opened.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—The new library rooms and headquarters in the building of the National Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, was formally opened to-day in presence of a large audience. Speeches were made by Hon. Lewis Junckel, Managing Director; Gov. Dennison, of Ohio; Lieutenant-Governor Cumback, of Indiana; General Edward Prayen and Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio. The new building is one hundred and thirty by forty-one feet, of three stories, the lower floor is set apart for officers' offices. The library room is on the second floor, occupying nearly the whole size of the building, and is one of the most beautiful library apartments in the country. It is already well supplied with books, periodicals, papers and works of art. The occasion to-day was one of the most interesting in the history of the Home.

VIRGINIA.

Lynching at Staunton.

STAUNTON, April 11.—Thomas Hodges the noted desperado, burglar and murderer who shot and fatally wounded Whitlock on Friday night last, was taken from the jail at this place about one o'clock this morning by a mob and hanged. Hodges had shot and killed four men in this county before the shot Whitlock. This is the first act of lynching that has ever occurred in this community and is universally condemned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Mississippi River is now open for navigation.

—At Des Moines a severe frost on Monday did much damage to the early fruits.

—Vice President Colfax will on Monday next visit his home at South Bend, Indiana.

—The telegraph lines in Mississippi and Minnesota were damaged by a severe sleet and wind storm on Monday.

—Benjamin F. Wade returned to Ohio yesterday, having completed his work on the San Domingo Commission.

—At Keokuk, Iowa, on Monday, a wind storm damaged the Catholic Church, the First Baptist Church and many residences.

—An accident occurred yesterday at Howell's, on the Erie Railroad, by which seven cars, a quantity of lumber and two of corn were destroyed.

PETROLEUM REPORT.

Report of Production for the Month of March, 1871.

From the Titusville *Herald* of yesterday we find the following correction in the figures of the oil report for the month of March.

In compiling our report of oil stocks in the hands of refiners April 1st, the stock of the "Economite Oil Company," at Tidioute, amounting to 8,982 barrels, was duplicated, and the stock on the "Cherry Run Oil Co.," 6,700 barrels omitted, which would, properly included, render the increase in stocks, April 1st, 28,584 barrels, instead of 21,866, and the production for the month 417,189 barrels, or a daily average of 13,457 barrels. A rumor being in circulation to the effect that the shipments of March 1st were included, without being reduced to a crude equivalent, we will state for the benefit of all concerned, that the refined oil was *correctly reduced* to crude, or its equivalent, before being included in the shipments.

The Titusville *Courier* of yesterday furnishes its report for the month of March. It will be observed that there is a discrepancy between the figures as to the daily average production of 661 barrels. We make the following extracts from the *Courier*:

The following statement we arrive at the total production for the month, and the average daily production:

AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION.

	Bbls.
Stocks at the wells April 1	120,264
Pipe companies' stocks April 1	155,736
Refiner stocks April 1	33,574
Stock in iron tanks April 1	375,947
Total stocks	685,521
Shipments for March	591,225
Total	1,076,746
Stock on hand March 1	639,095
Balance showing production for the month	437,651
Average per day for 31 days	14,118
Average per day for February	13,740
Average per day for January	14,686
Average per day first 3 months	14,183
Increase per day March over February	378
Decrease per day March from January	572

SHIPMENTS.

The shipments for March aggregated 591,225 bbls of 45 gallons each, crude equivalent, or a daily average of 19,069 bbls, a decrease from the daily average for February of 75 bbls, and from those for January of 1,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:

Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 12, 1871.

CARTERS
CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Pennsylvania,
Chestnut Street,
uary 23, 1871.

...e resolution of the Republican Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. 1m7

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¾@96¾.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

IT IS SCARCELY PROBABLE that there will be a decision made, during the present session of Congress, respecting the claims of Senators Abbott and Vance, from North Carolina.

WE publish elsewhere to-day another spicy and entertaining letter from our correspondent at Berlin, Mr. James V. Long, of this city. Although the writer sent it to us as a private letter, still we, thinking it entirely too interesting to be enjoyed only by ourself, take the liberty of printing it in our columns.

NO CHANGE exists in the opinion that the labors of the Joint High Commission will be ended within two weeks. It is also asserted that the President will call an extra session of the Senate for the purpose of considering the treaty, if Congress should adjourn before the Commissioners have agreed. If such be the fact there is certainly very little use of Congress adjourning and adding additional expense to the nation.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY in Connecticut on the State ticket, exclusive of Governor, is about three hundred. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* accounts for Jewell falling behind his ticket by his name having been "scratched" by certain sects and organizations, for having signed the call for a Convention in Philadelphia to memorialize Congress to have some recognition of the Almighty in the Constitution of the United States.

WE HOPE Democracy will finally succeed in getting Senator Morton into some definite political aspiration. The *World* in its editorial asserts that the serenade speech was made as prospective *Secretary of State* of General Grant. While in another part of the same issue, it says Morton did not commit himself to the re-nomination of General Grant, because he (Morton) *is a candidate himself, and the serenade was the initiatory step to bring Morton forward.*

IN OUR ISSUE of yesterday we referred to the fact that Representative Hale had desired that the amnesty bill should go to the Select Committee on the President's Ku-Klux Message. Subsequently, however, Mr. Hale moved to suspend the rules, and the bill was passed by a vote of one hundred and thirty-four yeas to thirty-six nays. As passed, it removed all legal and political disabilities, with the exception of the classes referred to yesterday.

OUT of the $20,000,000 of fractional currency issued in 1862, it is believed not much less than $4,000,000 of it have been destroyed in circulation. Of the $23,000,000 issued in 1868, it is supposed not less than $3,500,000 have been lost or destroyed, and will never be presented for redemption. Of these two issues therefore there has been a loss to the people of $6,500,000. The basis on which the supposed loss has been estimated is not known, but it probably arises from the fact that of the first issue all have been redeemed except about $4,500,000. The loss however may be much less than the figures quoted.

DEMOCRACY has another iron in the fire, to secure success in 1872. It was placed there by the Cincinnati Matthew's clique, and is intended to advance the nomination of some such Free Trade Republican as General Cox, ex-Secretary of the Interior. The effort will be a failure beyond all question, but it will show the *pure!* motives of some of those who are the avowed enemies of the President. All it will do will be to kill them politically, just as it did Salmon P. Chase, and not benefit the Democratic party. There may be very loud talk over the matter, considerable laudation of the ex-Republican, "and so following," but when it comes to a Democratic nomination, in the National Convention, the ex Republican will be cast aside for a Democrat of true blood. Democracy is sharp enough not to trust a *party* traitor, though it might fall in love with actual treason &c, therefore, whether Messrs. Cox and Co., go on in their work of attempting to destroy the Republican party or not, it will not hurt the party one-half as much as it has, and will hereafter, injure them.

CONSIDERING the ease with which the Democratic party asserts the Republican party will be defeated in 1872, it is a little wonderful the energy it is bestowing to accomplish that end. General Grant has, according to Democratic journals, done so many terrible acts by which the people are thoroughly disgusted, and Republicanism so wantonly trampled on the Constitution, according to the same authority, that one would readily suppose, if the assertions were true, that Democracy would feel perfectly easy. Yet the fact is, it is exceedingly uneasy, and seizes on every straw with a vain attempt to enlarge it into a mighty beam. Mr. Moses H. Grinnell has been removed from the post of naval officer, and a New York Democratic journal takes great comfort in quoting one John Fitch to the effect that the President has certainly ruined himself by such removal. Fitch don't intend to support the man who has removed his friend, and as the President will not receive the support of Fitch, he must be defeated. These miserable efforts to make mountains out of mole-hills, show not only Democratic weakness, but Republican strength.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The New York *World* takes very strong ground against the speech of Senator Morton, on the occasion of his serenade in Washington. The objections raised are two in number. One is, that the Democratic party does not propose to allow Senator Morton to make the Democratic platform for the campaign of 1872. It insists that Democracy will be able to make its own platform, and that the Democratic party will have no occasion to call on Senator Morton to determine any Democratic issue. All these assertions may be true, and yet there is not one line in the article to which we refer, that does not show conclusively that the *World* believes that the Democratic party will make just such a platform as is predicted by Senator Morton. On the contrary, the effort is plainly to show Democracy that its present course of policy will just so certainly insure the defeat of the party in 1872, as that the Presidential election shall be reached in that year. It states in unequivocal language, that if Democracy should accept the platform laid down by Senator Morton, it would insure the election of General Grant, *or* any other Republican candidate.

It has been but a very few days since the *World*, reading the future with precisely the same result as is indicated in the prediction of Senator Morton, urged the Democracy no longer to attempt to steer the Democratic vessel by a light hung over the stern, but to set the light at the bow, and strike for the future, rather than by the past. To be sure these words fell idly on the ears of such leading southern men as Davis, Toombs, Stephens and Blair, but nevertheless they plainly intimated that the policy pursued by the Democratic party was radically wrong, and would insure defeat. So far then as the result is concerned, the conclusion of the *World* and Senator Morton agree, and it is a matter of but very little difference how that conclusion may be reached. Believing that the defeat of Democracy is an absolute necessity for the welfare and security of the Government of the United States, we do not intend to complain, even should it be accomplished by some route slightly deviating from the one set forth by Senator Morton.

But how does the *World* meet the suggestions laid down by the Senator, and first, quoting from the *World*, let us see what has been predicted as the Democratic platform of 1872:

1. Payment by the Government of the value of the slaves emancipated by the war, thereby increasing the national debt about two thousand millions of dollars.

2. Putting the disabled Confederate soldiers, together with the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle or died in the hospitals, on the United States pension list.

3. Depriving colored citizens of the elective franchise.

4. Withholding from the colored citizens their civil rights and equality before the law.

To this the *World* replies "there is not a Democratic member of either House of Congress, nor a Democratic Governor of any State in the Union, nor a Democratic newspaper of any standing or influence, or without standing or influence that advocates any such policy! We might close our remarks with that quotation from the *World*. So openly false is it in fact and truth, that no one reading it, but will be satisfied that it is far better to rely on Senator Morton's prediction, than to trust to any authority that ventures on such statements. With reference to the third and fourth points, covering as they do the whole question of reconstruction in connection with the Fifteenth Amendment, member after member of Congress, and journal after journal with and without influence, belonging to the Democratic party, have openly and publicly taken the position that the amendment is unconstitutional and should and would be nullified, provided Democracy gained the power. The Indiana Legislature even went so far as to make it a State matter, and New York has been broaching the same doctrine ever since the amendment became a part of the constitution. General Blair, has for weeks been trying to explain away his speech in Congress, and to do so made use of that ever memorable expression that it was not against negro suffrage the Democracy was fighting, but against the Fifteenth amendment, that was unconstitutional. The *World* itself because of these efforts, seemed frightened and in a labored, but we believe honest effort, urged Democracy no longer to look to the past, but if it hoped to win in 1872, it must raise issues of progress, look to the future and not attempt to resurrect dead issues with any hope of winning. This was the feature of its article a few days since, and its effort now, either shows that it has been whipped back into the traces, or that it has become alarmed over its own party dereliction, and has crawled back with renewed energy into Democratic misrepresentation and deceit.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW,

New York: EDWARD I. SEARS.

This journal, the ablest of the kind published in this country and the only one which has won a place in the circle of European reviews, has been issued for March. It has eight articles, treating of Ceylon and its mysteries, of Canova, French and German characteristics, The New York Central Park, Freiligrath, Dio Lewis, Ancient graves and their contents, and Mountains and their influence.

The first of these treats principally of the history of Buddhism and of Christianity among the Cingalese, and is an erudite and able production, very interesting to the general reader as well as to those who take especial interest in missionary affairs. The article upon Canova is also interesting and well-timed, giving facts and information about a great modern artist of whom many people of respectable culture know just as much as and no more than they do of Phidias.

One of the specialties of the National Review has been fairness and freedom from one-sidedness, and another has been the clearness and perspicuity of the language used in it, but both of these seem to have been sacrified in admitting the article which professes to give the characteristics of the French and Germans. While the writer claims to be desirous of correcting an unfair prejudice supposed to exist in this country in favor of the Germans, he writes so violently on the other side of the question that nothing but ridicule would be the result were not the style so involved and the language so obscure as to prove a sort of place of refuge for their manufacturer. Some of the statements which he makes, especially regarding the religion of Germany, are totally unwarranted by the facts. And when he speaks of the Southern Germans as "Romanists to the core; Catholic too, not as in France but as in Italy and Spain," we are forced to remember the almost unanimous protest from the Southern German States against the dogma of infallibility, and the great movement, delayed only by the war, which looked to the entire separation of the German Catholic Church from Rome, and while remembering, we wonder at the ignorance of this reviewer. Assured ignorance, with a strong suspicion of malice, mark almost every page of the article, which should have been styled "an attack upon Germany." In one place the Germans are blamed for the conspicuous faults of the Dutch Erasmus; in another Lessing, who died in 1803, is quoted as proof that the Berlin of today is an irreligious city, while Bossuet and Fenelon are brought up as irrefragable evidences of the piety of France. Ecclesiastical contention is said to have set in (among Germans) with Erasmus' onslaught upon Luther, leaving the innocent reader to infer that there never had been a pious doctrinal quarrel in the placid world before. The dramatist *Ratzebue* is mentioned, and *Hoffman* is credited with the authorship of *Peter Schlemihl*; of Lessing and the Schlegels he condescendingly says, "they have a native vivacity as well as discernment of their own," and he admits that "the *Walstein* (sic.) of Schiller is original in every sense,"—not, we venture to say, more so that this writer's spelling. The man we have learned to regard as Holbein becomes Halbein here. With a sigh he admits that Mozart must take precedence of the French minstrels, but quietly places Auber, (whose name he spells Auberts), Chopin and Gounod before Handel, Hayden and Glueck, while he does not even mention Weber, Mendlessohn, or Flotow.

Chopin, a Pole who spent as much of his life in England and Germany as he did in France, is dubbed a Frenchman; Tycho Brahe, a Scandinavian, is styled a German, and compared with modern astronomers. But the most audacious assertion is probably made when he states that "the Germans have nothing to correspond to the age of Leo X. in Italy, the Elizabethan period in England, or the literary epoch of the *roi soleil*." What age in any country, produced a brighter literary galaxy than that which, among a host of lesser stars, included Klopstock, Lessing, Wieland, Gellert, Goethe, Schiller, Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Niebuhr, Ranke, Uhland, Jean Paul, the Grimms, the Schlegels, and the Humboldts? And all these shone during the short space of one half century, without the encouragements of any great sovereign Augustus. But we have surely said sufficient to show what manner of article it is to which we object, and we can only re assert our regret and surprise that Dr. Sears has admitted it to his Review.

Of the other articles we have not space to speak at length; they are all interesting and well written, and serve as a well contrasted setting to the gem which has monopolized our space.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BERLIN, March 21, 1871.

Frederick Barbarossa may now rest in peace the long spell—bound sleep of centuries, in waiting for the unification of his country, has at last been dispelled, as a mighty Hohenzollern Prince appears before him, and ascends the throne to sway an Emperor's sceptre, and preside over the destinies of United Germany.

Three months ago King William of Prussia was crowned Emperor of Germany in the Palace of Louis XIV. at Versailles, where he, with his conquering army, was awaiting the surrender of the French capital. To-day in the German capital he opens the Reichstag for the first time amid the pomp and splendor of the Prussian court. I called yesterday upon the Secretary of the Interior to procure a permit to attend the opening, but he told me there was only room for seventy-five persons (as the formal opening session took place in the palace) and he had applications from about six hundred persons of prominence for permits. He remarked, however, that he would have been glad to have furnished *an American correspondent* with a pass but it was beyond his power to do so at that time. So I had to content myself this morning with standing in front of the palace witnessing the coming and going of the Emperor, Empress, and the rest of the attaches of the court, and a very dazzling sight it was. Towards 12 o'clock carriages could be seen hurrying to the royal palace, their drivers and footmen in gay uniforms and powdered wigs, their inmates, Princes, Princesses, Dukes, and Generals of renown likewise, flashingly attired, and with smiling countenances. The day has been beautiful, and wore the brightness and warmth of mid-summer. The session opened about 1 o'clock and continued till 3 P. M. During that time a large mass of people gathered in front of the castle, over which floated the royal standard of the house of Hohenzollern, and a long line also stood in the *Unter den linden*, the large avenue near by, and it was with the utmost difficulty the mounted policemen could keep an opening to allow the passage of carriages. Our Minister, Mr. Bancroft, was among the personages of distinction who were seen passing to the Reichstag. About 2 o'clock the Emperor's opening address was in print and distributed over the city long before the short session closed.

Cheer after cheer went up from the crowds when the Court carriages returned from the palace, especially when the Emperor, Bismarck, Moltke and Von Roon passed.

This opening of the German Parliament was merely formal, the principal thing being the address. The evening papers do not record much else, so I infer nothing of importance was transacted; it will, however, remain open for some time, after to-morrow, in the regular building.

I quote from another the following, and I think it probably contains a vast deal of truth: "If ever there was a man who won his way to an imperial throne, King William stands without a rival; for he has conquered his own subjects, and the crown he assumes has not been torn from the brow of another. At the request of the German people and of their Prince, he took up what had been cast aside, and radiant with new victories he places it on his head. Well may he say, 'Let him beware who touches it.'"

And how has he earned his crown? By his own single, unassisted purpose, and by the exercise of his own indomitable will. For, whatever may have been written and thought by thinkers and statesmen, it is to the Prussian army, and to it alone, German unification is due. That army is the creation, one may say, of the King, and of the King alone. The constitution of the force, its organization, its movements, were devised and directed by others. Its existence is due to him. For four years he stood face to face with his people. They yearned for one object; but they would not, or did not, see how, and how only, it could be attained. The King saw it clearly. There was one way which philanthropists might condemn, statesmen dread, and philosophers despise, but to his eyes it was the sole way of gaining that complete mastery and that absolute independence of all foreign interference and dictation which would enable her to become the great central power of Europe. It was force, brute force, if you will, expressed by an army complete in all its parts, to be supplied by a nation every man of which was trained to arms. When others quailed—even the great Chancellor, it is said, hesitated at times—the King was resolute and inflexible. He said: 'I am not a man of science, or a diplomatist, I know little or nothing of philosophy, but one thing I understand thoroughly, and that is the army, and I am determined to have an army which can be depended upon to work out the unity of Germany according to the only method I can comprehend and think feasible. If Parliament opposes me, I will force them to submit to my will for their own good. Let them speak and vote as they please, I will act. Let orators inveigh, and writers scoid, I will persevere." And so he did. For four years the King overcame opposition by the simple exercise of the royal prerogative, or by the might of the royal will, depending for its full exercise on the use of the machinery he has in his grasp, and now he has overcome France, and sees the last enemy of German unity powerless to prevent his work. First he conquered his own people. Next he smote the rival power of Austria, and eagerly accepting the rash challenge of his sole remaining foe, he rushed upon him, with resistless force, and a captive Emperor and an army of four hundred thousand men in bondage attest the strength of the weapon he prepared and put into the hands of his Generals. Without King William there would be no Emperor William. Without King William Count Bismarck must have toiled in vain and Von Roon and Von Moltke and all these famous leaders have organized and planned and drawn their swords to no purpose."

The Prussians seem to hold their new Emperor in very high esteem, and always point to him with much pride when he rides along, or is in any way visible. Truly he is a great man. To-morrow will be his birth day, and at the grand old age of 74, he stands before his people having the appearance of but 60, and with much apparent vivacity. His record as a King and Emperor has indeed been illustrious and perhaps it already equals—if it does not excel—that of the great Barbarossa of Hohenstaufen.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 22.

I was about to close my letter last evening when I was informed the Emperor was to attend the opera for the first time since his return to Berlin, and that he would be tendered quite an enthusiastic reception, so I concluded to hold the letter over until this morning and perhaps would have an item more of interest to add, and I now snatch half an hour from much occupied time, and will tell you all I witnessed. I went to the Royal Opera house, but found every seat taken from pit to dome, so I had to content myself by standing in a dark corner of the house, although I had a good view of everything. I really wish I had more time and I would be glad to write a long letter, which I would head, "An Audience Through my Opera Glasses." Being rather early I will describe the drop curtain which had been painted for the special occasion; it was a large representation of the Triumphal Arch, which is situated at the foot of the *unter den linden*, in the city; around the white pillars entwined green garlands; at the entry were stacked the German flags and various munitions of war; the sun is represented just going down and its golden rays light up the arch and the bronze chariot on its top, to which is attached four bronze horses. But the house is already beginning to fill, and I hear two or three persons beside me whisper "Moltke." I look up in the direction, to which already an hundred glasses are pointed, and I then see the General enter a box with several ladies. I think I could tell him immediately; but he places the ladies all in front of him and seats himself in a dark part of the box. Already some one in the audience has bowed to him, and of course he must respond, which he does with a quick nod and pleasant smile, which disappears in almost the same moment it is assumed. From time to time he converses with his lady friends, but it struck me he wished to be quiet, as he would invariably settle back in his dark seat after conversation. Four Russian Generals now enter another part of the house—of great note, I presume, as they are covered with glittering badges and dressed in flaming uniforms, have great, heavy epaulettes, and cocked hats with great white plumes. An English General also enters and seats himself near by. Another rustle and whispering takes place in the audience, and I hear numerous voices exclaim, "Bismarck" and immediately the glasses bear in the direction of Moltke, mine among the number. I perceive the great Chancellor in the cuirassier uniform, with his wife and several other ladies, in the box, right next to Moltke, but like the last mentioned person, he also takes a dark corner and arranges all his lady friends in front of him, so we can merely see the top of his broad head. But he soon steps over to have a little chat with his friend Moltke, who has a red silk handkerchief which is of sufficient size to warrant its being well seen when the owner uses it, which he does quite profusely. I can now get a good view of the Chancellor of the age, as he sits before me in the Opera House. He talks earnestly, but during the whole evening I don't think I saw a smile on the countenance of Bismarck. The auditory is now full, every seat and inch of standing room is taken up; all are waiting anxiously for the entry of the Royal family. Presently every one rises and all eyes are turned to the Emperor's box, which is situated at the back of the house facing the stage; so, of course, very one could see. The doors are flung open and the Emperor enters, in plain uniform and military cap in hand. He is accompanied by Queen Augusta, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Carl, Princess Victoria, the Princess Carl, and other members of the family whose names I cannot just now remember. They all stand in line facing the audience, the Emperor in the middle, and bow to the assembled mass. An enthusiast in the audience shouts, "Kaiser hoch!" and in a moment the place resounds with a deafening cheer in unity. This over, the curtain slowly rises and we see about two hundred female performers, attired in white, standing on the stage, with a number of male singers in the background. The charming *Fraulein* Lucca steps forward and leads off in the first part of a hymn of praise, and the other performers join in the chorus. The singers now separate and congregate at opposite sides of the stage, and immediately a thin screen or curtain of net work rises and the following tableau is displayed: A marble bust of the Emperor is placed upon a pedestal, at the foot of this stands a beautiful girl holding in her hands a green olive branch; at the side of the bust two females are standing on elevation—one representing Germania and the other, I fancy, was Truth or Justice, I know not which, and they hold a green wreath over the Emperor's head. I glanced at the tableau, and then turned my glasses to the Emperor-King, for I was standing in an obscure part of the house and could do the act with propriety. His head was bowed, and the eyes were moist as if ready to speak of the fullness of the heart. Another cheer goes up from the people, and the gaily dressed ladies, from the parquette away up five tiers, wave their handkerchiefs, while the singers unite their voice in the German anthem (to the tune of God Save the Queen),

"Heil Dir im Siegern' Kranz,
Herscher des Vaterlands,
Heil Kaiserig Dir."

The curtain now falls, and all are again seated, the white handkerchiefs wipe away tears of joy from the eyes of many. This was the prelude to "Lohengrin," and the opera now begins.

It was indeed a thrilling sight and one I think I shall ever remember. Rest assured it happened just as I have described it, but it would take a much abler pen than mine to do it justice.

A very influential English journal says of the French debt: "It will be very desirable to pay the five milliards with as little delay as possible. There are sanguine bankers of great name who believe that this is to be accomplished in a year. Whenever it is completed it will leave France with a national debt, the interest of which will be thirty-two or thirty-three millions sterling, and resources so crippled that one scarcely sees how it is to be paid. Men look hopefully across the Atlantic and think because the young giant there with boundless material, sources and an inexpressibly enterprising population can carry a large burden of debt without feeling it. France can do the same, and hope by a rigidly protective system, they can stimulate the nation to an enterprise not inherent in its character and develop resources, which, at best, are limited, under a system of government in regard to which nobody is agreed. In America, where the habits of the people are frugal, their wants few, and where no idleness exists, it is comparatively easy to meet the exigencies of a reduced income and a poverty which is temporary. Here, where luxury and idleness have had their home and a large class know not what poverty and privation mean, and have not the business habits or experience which fit them to struggle with the altered conditions, by which they are surrounded, the effect will be altogether different; nor does it seem possible to discover, however painful it may be to say so, a bright spot in the horizon of the future." Very truly yours,

J. V. L.

THE AURORA.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE

Upon the evening of Sunday most of your readers must have noticed an Aurora of very unusual brilliancy for the time of the year. Our brightest Auroras seem to be most noticed on the long nights of winter, but this lighted up the northern sky with its rapidly shifting streamers to the full as vividly as any which has presented itself since that of October last.

It is a matter of some interest to note the coincidence of the presence on the sun of a spot of unusual size, which is not improbably related closely to the display of the Aurora. Between the days preceding and following the Aurora this spot underwent most remarkable changes, and the immense electric energy connected with them seems to have extended its effects to our terrestrial atmosphere. The recording instruments on many of our telegraph lines must have jotted down the message from the electric messenger, in some alphabet unknown to science, and it is interesting to know that the force which vibrated the armatures of these electro-magnets very probably was associated in its origin with this spot on the sun.

The spot itself is so large that the smallest telescopic power will show it. It may indeed be seen through a smoked glass with the naked eye, though not very readily. It is today (April 12th) near the middle of the solar disc. L.

STATISTICS OF THE WAR.

Very Interesting Statements.

The following particulars with respect to the late war are taken from the *Staats Anzeiger*: On the 19th of July, 1870, war was declared; hostilities ceased for the greater part of France on the 28th of January, 1871, and in those districts which had been reserved from the operation of the armistice, on the 16th of February. The war therefore lasted 210 days. The time between the 19th and 26th of July was occupied by the mobilization of the German armies, while about thirteen days were required to draw them up in the line Trier Landau. During this period 42,000 men a day were conveyed by rail to their appointed positions. Five great lines were used, but the principal part of the work was done by three of them. In order justly to estimate the greatness of this achievement, it must be remembered that not only the men, but the horses, cannon, carriages and munitions of war had to be forwarded, that four Prussian army corps had to travel a distance of 80 to 120 German miles, and that only a year before a single battalion, squadron or battery was considered a sufficient load for one train. The moment actual hostilities occupied only 180 days. In that time the German troops fought 17 pitched battles and 156 engagements; they took 26 fortresses, more than 6,700 guns, and 120 eagles or other ensigns; and they made 11,650 officers and 363,000 men prisoners. On an average, therefore, 3 battles and 26 engagements were fought, 4 fortresses, 1,110 guns, and 20 eagles or other standards were taken, and 1,950 officers and 68,500 men made prisoners every month. In reality the battles were fought as follows:

DOWN TO THE CAPITULATION OF SEDAN there were 13 engagements and 8 battles: Wissenbourg, Worth, Spicheren, Courcelles, Vionville, Gravelotte, Noisseville and Beaumont-Sedan. Four fortresses, Lutzelstein, Lichtenberg, Marsal, and Vitry, were taken during the same period. In the month of September there were 13 engagements, and the fortresses of Sedan, Laon, Toul, and Strasbourg were taken. In October 37 engagements were fought, and the fortresses of Soissons, Schlettstadt, and Metz fell. In November we have 15 engagements and 2 battles, Amiens and Beanne la Rolande; the fortresses of Verdun, Montbeliard, Neu-Breisach, Ham, Diedenhofen, La Fere, and the citadel of Amiens surrendered in the same month. In December 30 engagements and the battles near Orleans and on the Hallue were fought, and the fortresses of Pfalzburg and Montmedy were taken. In January there were 48 engagements and the battles of Le Mans, Montbeliard, and St. Quentin; in the same month the fortresses of Mezieres, Rocroy, Peronne, Longwy and Paris fell. In February Belfort surrendered to the German army.

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS

lasted from the 19th of September to the 28th of January, 130 days in all. During this period there were twenty-two engagements in consequence of sorties, some of which attained almost the dimensions of battles. This would give an average of about 5 a month. In September there were 3, in October 8, in November 2, in December 4, and in January 5.

Besides these, there were the naval engagements of Hiddensee on the 19th September, Putziger Bucht on the 21st September, and near Havannah on the 12th October.

DIED FROM STRANGULATION.

Nothing can be more fearful to contemplate than such a death as is brought about by strangulated hernia or rupture. Who ever has seen the victim of it, writhing in agony, will bear us out in our opinion. But there is no need of any one exposing himself to such a dreadful alternative, for by the timely application of a suitable truss the rupture can be retained in its proper place and in many cases entirely cured and in all of them relieved. Remember we have said by a suitable truss—one-half the bandages sold under that name are not worth the leather which is wasted in covering them, and but illy adapted for the use intended. Another great evil is in the application of trusses. They should not be put on like the hoops of a barrel would be by a man unskilled in cooperage, but they should be put on by a person having a knowledge, not only of the appliances themselves, but also acquainted with the human organism, and especially the anatomy of hernia. What is the comparative expense of a few dollars to that security which one feels in the comfort of a well fitting truss, and besides trusses of as low a price can be had at the establishment of those who are accustomed to fitting them every day as elsewhere.

Dr. KEYSER, of 167 Liberty street, has every needful appliance and at every price.

THE FROST KING.

We have now obtained one of the finest Soda apparatuses this side of New York City, from which we can dispense the purest Soda Water in the city, as all of our Syrups ARE MADE FROM FRUIT, and we use only the purest Fruit Juices.

We also have just received a fresh supply of Kissengen, Vichy, Blue Lick, Saratoga, High Rock, and Congress Waters, that we can sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., Druggists,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets, old St. Clair.

EXHAUSTION.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and unccngenia climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly and emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal stimulant and alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are not only a standard tonic and alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia, and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other invigorant and resolutive employed in medicinal practice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,

HUGUS

& CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,

Confidence Cook Stove,

The Boston

DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

Nile's Improved Star Range,

AND

FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

206 and 208

Liberty Street.

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS.

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FREDERICK ATVATER & CO.,

Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.

Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

At 75 cents, a Large Lot of

Black & Col'd Kid Gloves.

A JOB LOT

OF

LADIES' SATCHELS,

VERY CHEAP.

$2.00 and $2.50. Ladies' Boring Shawls.
$1.00 and $1.25. Ladies' White Gored Skirts.
87½c. Ladies' Light Fancy Gored Skirts.
1.00. Ladies' Black and White Balmoral Skirts.

PARASOLS

AND

Sun Umbrellas.

An Attractive Stock of

Millinery Goods.

Guipure and Bonnet Laces.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings.
Infants' Embroidered Waists and Robes.
Shirt Fronts, Underwear and Hosiery.

At Popular Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Firm and

MOORHOUSE

(SUCCESSORS TO

No. 21 FIFTH

Have now opened their Spri most celebrated makes of A Fabrics, in

Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,

At the Lowest

MOORHOUSE

21 Fifth

mh16:6s

DRY GOODS

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.,

Offer their

New Spring Stock

AT EASTERN PRICES.

Lowest in Nine Years.

Black Alpacas,
Colored Mohairs,
Dress Goods,
White Goods,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Cassimeres
Double and Twist Cottonades,
Tweeds, Flannels, Jeans,
Prints, Ginghams, Checks,
Table Linens,
Towels and Napkins,
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
(All widths and qualities.)
Shawls, Skirts, Collars,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
Batting, Yarns and Carpet Chain.

Silks,
Delaines,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,

A Full Line in all Departments.
New Goods Constantly Receiving.
Call and Examine our Stock, at

No. 115 Wood Street.

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,

mh28:o J. G. STEPHENSON.

LOUISVILLE

CEMENT.

The Best--The Cheapest.

The Cement has acquired the reputation as the first in the country in hydraulic strength and uniform reliability.

It is now in general use from the lakes to the Gulf, most of the public works in the West and South being constructed with it.

The mills at Louisville having been enlarged and improved, can supply any demand, and though the Cement has always, for 30 years brought higher prices than competing brands, it is from this time the determination of the manufacturers, in order to largely increase the sale and extend the use of their Cement, to furnish it in the principal markets at prices which make it the most available and economical for all classes of work.

The large capacity of this Cement for taking sand renders it much the cheapest that can be used for buildings of any kind.

At the reduced prices in Pittsburgh its cost is not much above common lime, which makes it unquestionably to the interest of owners and builders that the foundations of every good house should be laid in this Cement.

A large stock of fresh Cement has just been received by barges from Louisville, and is offered at greatly reduced prices by the following dealers:

LAING & McKALLIP, 347 Liberty street.

J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

W. W. WALLACE, 319 Liberty street

ap8:MWS

SPRING GOODS.

We have in store and are daily receiving additions thereto, of our own and other manufactures, a large stock of

Floor Oil Cloths and Oil Cloths,

of all kinds, including our superior make of GREEN CLOTH for Window Shades; also WINDOW SHADES for Dwellings and Show Windows; SHADE HOLLANDS, FIXTURES, &c., all of the newest styles.

Boston Belting Company's make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and STEAM PACKING. Rubber Goods of all kinds.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

LACE LEATHER, &C.

We offer our stock on hand to purchasers of all kinds at greatly reduced prices.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

ap1 26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SEMPLE'S,

AT

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

OF THE LATEST

Spring Fabrics and Colors.

A FULL LINE OF

Mourning Dress Goods.

CASSIMERES.

Lace Curtains. Table Linens and Towelings.
Table Napkins and Mats,
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.

Chintzes & Percales

6¼c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
10c., best Makes Light and Dark Calicoes.
12½c., 4-4 Bleached Shirting, an extra bargain.
18¾c., 4-4 Bleached Irish L'nen.
12½c., Gray Mixed Wash Poplins.
18¾c., Black and White Serge Plaids.
25c., Black and Colored Corded Alpacas.
25c., Plain, Plaid and Striped Japanese Cloths.
75c., Japanese Silks, a special bargain.
$1.50, Gros Grain American Silks.
1.87½, Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Black Silks.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

d New Goods!

& CARSTEN,

BATES & BELL.)

H AVENUE,

ng Stock, consisting of the merican, English and French

Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,

Market Prices.

& CARSTEN,

Avenue.

THE BEST

Are the Cheapest!

BURT'S

FINE SHOES,

For Ladies, Misses and Children,

Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted None Genuine without his Trade Mark.

A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh

BY

W. E. Schmertz & Co.,

31 Fifth Avenue.

MWF

AMERICAN

WATCHES,

OF ALL GRADES.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

Meyran & Siedle,

No. 50 FIFTH AVENUE,

(FORMERLY 42.)

Zimmerman Watch.

This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.

FOR SALE BY

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Sole Agents, 50 Fifth Avenue.

ap6:p62

FIRST OF APRIL.

Housekeepers who desire to replenish their stocks for the coming season are invited before purchasing, to an examination of our large stock of

Choice Family Groceries,

which comprises fresh goods by recent purchase at the lowest cash prices.

RAW CROP TEAS, Black and Green.
CHOICE COFFEES, Green and Roasted.
WHITE and YELLOW SUGARS, best in the market.
CANNED GOODS, Fruit and Vegetable.
SUGAR CURED HAMS, best brands.
PICKLES and SAUCES, English and American.
FRUITS, Foreign and Domestic, &c., &c., &c.

"The Best is the Cheapest."

JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,

ap6:p63 COR. LIBERTY and 9TH STREETS.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES

For $30.00, at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

We have on hand an elegant assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, at all prices. All Watches warranted. ap7

Miss Alice Mowry

WILL BE GLAD TO SEE HER

CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS

At No. 55 Second Avenue,

WHERE

DRESS MAKING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, WILL BE CARRIED ON.

ap4:p44

SEINES! SEINES!

I have just received a complete assortment of Seines, from 10 yards up to 80 yards, all complete with

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

☞ SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 11, 1871.

The demand for money to-day was fresh and active, resulting in a hardening of rates, and closer inspection of names. The sudden activity was unexpected, and not readily accounted for—one of the freaks of the market in a large money centre like Pittsburgh. As reported a day or two since, the tendency is certainly towards a greater supply of money and lower rates of interest, the usual condition of affairs as summer approaches.

The Bond and stock market was noted for an active investment demand for A. V. R. R. 7-30 bonds, and the Connellsville 7's, but no transactions were reported.

There was nothing doing in Bank stocks.

A sale was reported of Columbia oil stock at $17.50 per share. Citizens' oil stock was offered at 40 cts, without finding a purchaser.

The New York market seems to be in the hands of the Bulls. The entire list (Gold excepted) is higher, and closes strong, with fair demand.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday
Bonds—1881	116¾	116¾
5-20—1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111¾	111¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	112	112
10-40s	108¼	108¾
Currency 6s	119¾	120¾
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	96¾	96¾
Do Scrip	92¾	92¾
Erie	20¾	20¾
Reading	108¾	108¾
Lake Shore	102¾	102¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	114¾	114¾
Rock Island	111¾	112¾
Chicago & N. W.	88	88¾
Do. Preferred	84¾	84¾
St. Paul Common	61¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	79¾	79¾
Wabash	61¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	79¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	49¾	50¾
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾
West. Union Telegraph	57¾	59
Adams Express	74¾	74¾
U. S. Express	46	46
Wells, Fargo	42¾	42¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112
U. S. 5-20 1864	112¾	U. P. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	C. P. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacifics	115¾

NEW YORK, April 11, 1871.

Gold has been dull and steady throughout the day at 110¾@110¾. Loans were made at from 1 to 2 per cent. Clearings 24,000,000. Government bonds firm and a fraction higher than yesterday. To-morrow the Treasury will buy at least 2,000,000 5-20s, which in fact is a support to prices. The stock market opened strong, the active stocks have advanced in several cases to the highest prices of the season; features have been: New York Central, Scrip, Hudson, Reading, Wabash, St. Paul, Northwestern, Rhode Island, Ohio & Mississippi Railroads, Marietta and Cincinnati were first preferred. Sold a few hundred shares at 79¾@79¾. Immediately on notice of noon by successful negotiation, Ohio and Mississippi mortgage. Stock holders in New York & Harlem road have voted to increase the capital stock to $20,000,000. Stock has declined in consequence. Stock market closed very firm with chief activity in North Carolina, Lake shore and Ohio's. Money this morning was firm at 6@7; closed at 5@6. Receipts of currency from the interior increasing and the efforts to make money artificially dear seem to have been abandoned for the time being, and considerable amounts of capital here before were withdrawn from the market and were put into circulation to-day. Government bonds dull and firm in price. Tennessee and North Carolina's dull and better. Missouri's steady.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons, 1881, 116¾; 5-20s 62 112¾; 1864 112¾; 1865 new 111¾; 1865 old do 67 111¾; do '68 112; 10-40s, 108¾; currency 6s, 119¾.

STATES—Missouri, 92¾; Tennessee old, 65¾; do new, 65¾; Virginia new 72; do old 69; North Carolina, old 48; do new 24¾.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 88¾; Quicksilver 12¾; Mariposa 5¾; do pref'd 10¾; Adams Express 74¾; Wells & Fargo 41¾; American Merchants' Union 48¾; United States 46; Pacific Mail 34¾; New York Central 96¾; Scrip 92¾; Erie 21; do preferred 42; Harlem 127; do preferred 128; Reading 108¾; Michigan Cent'l 121; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 114¾; North western 88¾; do preferred 97¾; Rock Island 112¾; Fort Wayne 99; Terre Haute 52½; do preferred 76¾; Wabash 61¾; do preferred 79¾; Chicago and Alton 118¾; do preferred 119; Ohio and Mississippi 50; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 99; Baltimore and Ohio 159; Lake Shore 102¾; Illinois Central 135¾; Union Pacific 59¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 11, 1871.

ASHES—Market almost bare of Soda Ash. Pearls un-changed at 9@9¼; Pots at 7¼@.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime, in crocks and kegs, at 7@7½ per gallon.

APPLES—The stock of good sound apples is very much reduced and they are being sold readily at $5.50@6.50.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing but the better grades are still commanding full prices. 3 @35 for good to choice. There is very little inquiry for the commoner grades, and it is not likely that even present prices will be sustained long even for prime, as grass butter will soon be coming in freely.

BROOM CORN—Good to prime short green corn wanted at 6@6½; fair to low sale at 4@5.

BEANS—Dull; $1.50@2.00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CHEESE—Prime Eastern State Goshen, 18@ 18½. No Ohio cheese in market as yet.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged, standard brands, 21½—usual advance for small lots.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 80@90cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $5.- 75 per dozen; do (2 lb cans) $3.50; Winslow's Corn, $3.00 per dozen; Tomatoes, $2.00@2.75 per dozen. Demand improving.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Johnstown, $2.25; Hessendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.50; Land Plaster, $3.50@3.75.

CRANBERRIES—Season nearly over; quoted at $10@15 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of Peaches at 10@10¾ for quarters; 11@11¾ for mixed, and 13@14 for halves, as to quality. Apples exceedingly dull and nominal, at 6@8 cts.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal and with an apparent falling off in the demand the market is dull and prices drooping. We now quote at 14@15. There is no inquiry for shipment, and consequently, the demand is entirely local.

FLOUR—Is dull but without quotable change in prices. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; $8.00@8.50 for red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, small lots, in store, $6.00@6.25.

FEATHERS—Prime geese feathers are scarce and in demand, with sales to the trade at 73@74—usual advance for small lots.

GRAIN—There is a fair milling demand for Wheat, and prices are pretty well sustained, $1.40@1.45 for red and $1.50@1.55 for white—but few sales of red above $1.42 or $1.48, in consequence of the fact that there is but little strictly No. 1 offering, the bulk of the receipts being of the common and medium grades. Oats continue comparatively dull but there is no change worthy of quotation to-day. 55@56 buying, and 57@58 selling—small lots, in store. Rye, 66@68. The receipts seem to be falling off slightly and the country tributary to this market is generally reported as being pretty well drained. Corn continues quiet and unchanged, 66@72 for mixed car to prime yellow shelled—on wharf and track. Rye is quiet and devoid of anything new or important; we are reported sales on arrival at $1.05@1.06. Barley remains dull and nominally unchanged, 80@85 for spring and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market presents no new characteristics worthy of special notice. Demand fair and prices unchanged.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 15@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering, 68; other grades, 48@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾ good, 10; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@ but dull. REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow 12.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 19; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong Fancy, $1 25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c, Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; prime, 9c; good, 8¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 55c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12¾c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Baled is scarce and there is rather more inquiry for it; we now quote at $14@17 for fair to strictly prime. Sales from country wagons at $14@20.

HEMP—Fibre Kentucky at $175.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@3¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@ 11½; green hubbed (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 16@18 Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $3.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—May be quoted at $1.75@ 1.75 in gallon jugs.

MEAL—There is considerable inquiry for light feed and we can report small sales of Bran, in store, at $1.45@1.50 per cwt. Middlings may be quoted at $1.50@1.80, as to quality.

ONIONS—Sales at $4@6 per bbl for common to choice. Onion sets, $7@8 per bushel.

OILS—No. 1 Lard Oil, $1.05@1.06. Linseed Oil, 94@96.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 9; Plain Sugar Cured, 10¾@10¾. Canvassed do, 11¾@11¾; Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 15¾; Canvassed do, 16@16¾; Ribbed Sides, 11; Clear do, 12@12¾; Breakfast Bacon, 15¾; Canvassed do, 16¾; Dried Beef, 18@19. Prime Kettle Lard, in tes, 12¾; kegs and buckets, 13¾@13¾. Mess Pork, $21.

PEANUTS—Demand fair at the recent advance, 3¾@3¾ cts.

PEAS—Sales $1.75 per bushel.

POTATOES—Philadelphia fair but with a steady consumptive demand prices are fully sustained, $1.15@1.25 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows. We hear of a purchase of ten cars for this market at $1.20, delivered here.

SEEDS—Clover Seed continues dull and what little in jury there is, is for small lots; we continue to quote in a retail way at $6.25@ 6.50. Timothy Seed may be quoted at $6.50 @6.75. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand at $2.20.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Woman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 10¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, 8¾@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 11, 1871.

The conflicting reports in regard to production and stocks, were the leading topics of discussion in oil circles to-day, and as between the *Herald* and *Courier*, the report of the latter is almost universally accepted as being much nearer the mark than that of the former. We have not come across a single operator as yet who has any confidence in the statements of the *Herald* either in regard to production or stocks; the assertion that the increase in March was only 30,866 bbls is regarded as ridiculous—there are those who are confident that it must have been twice, if not thrice that amount. The *Courier* places the increase at 95,000 bbls, which is much nearer the mark, though this, too, is regarded by many as failing considerably short of the actual increase. We publish this notice, and that even according to the *Herald* the stock in the oil regions on the 1st of April, 1871, is more than 300,000 bbls in excess of the corresponding time, 1870—673,810 bbls against 328,609, showing an *increase of three hundred and forty thousand two hundred and ten barrels!* This is the largest accumulation in the oil regions ever known in the history of the trade.

CRUDE.

Continues dull—but little offering and not much wanted at the prices. Sales on the same barge spot, (45 gravity) at 10¾, and another barge, (same quality of oil) at 10 9-16. Forty to fifty bbls changed hands to-day, but no buyer or seller April. Futures quiet and nominally unchanged.

REFINED.

Rather more inquiry but no quotable change in prices. Sale two lots 500 each for May at 21¾, on cars delivered in Philadelphia. Sale one lot 500 bbls delivered in Philadelphia. June and July together, 24¾@24¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

D Bly & Co, 80, account S Adams; Aladdin Oil Works 180, account Thos Chess; Peerless Oil Works 80, account Duncan & Young; Forsyths Oil Works 228, account Forsyth Bro & Co. Total ..... 548.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

John Spear 100 bbls ref. oil to Tack, Bros & Co Philia.

Montzheimer & Koehler & Co., 485 bbls ref. oil to Wagner & Co., Philia.

Braun & Wagner 259 bbls refined oil to Warring, Kuhn & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 417 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Phila. Co., 520 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. &Co, Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 416 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 206 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 2,401 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Ralston & W, 318 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 318 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Total 636 bbls refined.

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL FROM ALL POINTS ON A. V. R. R., NORTH OF MARKET HOUSE JUNCTION, PHILA. & EASTWARD, FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 8TH, 1871.

From	New York	Philadel.	Host'wville	Baltimore.	Columbia	Total bbls.
Parker	882 3,358		80	160	4,480
Scrubgrass			160		160
Foster					
Cochran					
Total bbls	882 3,358		240	160	4,640

[By P. and A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 11—11 A. M.—Crude 9¾@9¾ for for refined; 21¾ asked for bid. May 21¾ asked, 23¾c bid; June and July 24¾c bid, 24¾c asked; cargoes prompt at 23c bid.

6 P. M.—April 23¾c; May 24c; June 24¾c asked, 24¾c bid; July 25c asked, 24¾c bid, crude 12¾c.

NEW YORK, April 11—11 A. M.—Market dull and quiet; general line of market lower—no prices we quote, in absence of sales, crude at 13¾c, and nominal; refined 23¾c.

3 P. M.—Crude 13¾c; refined 23¾c to 23¾c; market nominal—no sales whatever.

PLEASANTVILLE, April 11—11:15 A. M.—Market quiet at $3.75@3.80.

PARKERS, April 11—11 A. M.—Market very firm at $4.10@4.15.

OIL CITY, April 11—11 A. M.—Market dull and lower; Creek $3.75@4; Oil City $4.15@4.20. Weather clear and warm.

TIDIOUTE, April 11—12 M.—Market quiet and nothing doing. Nominally at about $4.

TITUSVILLE, April 11—11 A. M.—The *Courier's* report of production for the month of March is 14,180 bbls; increase in stock 46,000 bbls.

ROUSEVILLE, April 11—12 M.—Market unchanged from Tuesday.

PETROLIA CITY, April 11—12:25 P. M.—Market dull, quiet and nothing doing; $3.90 bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring fairly active and ¾c higher, and closed at $1.28¾ cash for western; $1.32¾ seller May; this afternoon the market was quiet at $1.28¾@1.29 cash.

CORN—No. 2 mixed fairly active and ¾@¾c lower, and closed at 51¾@51¾c; this afternoon the market was steady at 51¾@52c.

OATS—No. 2 dull and ¾c lower and closed nominal at 48c.

BARLEY—No. 2 steady at 86¾c.

PROVISIONS—Easier.

MESS PORK—Closed at $18.75 cash, $19 seller May.

LARD—14¾@14¾c.

MEATS—Dry salted nominal.

HOGS—Dull at $5.25@5.40.

CATTLE—Dull and ¾@¾c lower, at $3.50@ 6.25.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 2,000.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs 660.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling uplands at 15c. Flour steady, superfine western and State at $5.25@ 6 60; common to good extra $6 50@6 65; good choice $6 65@8 25; white western extra $7 25@ 7 65; fancy do $7 70@7 85; St. Louis $6 80@ 9 00. Rye flour $4 50@6 30. Corn meal quiet. Whisky quiet 90½@90¾c. Wheat firm; new spring $1 59@1 62; red and amber $1 57@1 66. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn dull and drooping, mixed western 75@76c; yellow, 79@80c. Oats firm; Western and Ohio, 58@71c. Hay steady; $115 for shipping; $120 @145, retail. Hops firm. Coffee steady; Rio, 13@15c. Sugar: demand fair at full prices: Cubs, 9¾@9¾c. Molasses steady; Muscovido, 30c. Rice, 8@8½c. Crude petroleum, 13¾c; refined, 23¾c. Pork dull; new mess, $19.50@ 19.75; prime pork new mess, $18; April and May, $19.50@19.75. Beef quiet; mess, 10@15c, extra mess, 15@17½c; hams 24@ 31c; mess inactive and lower at 24@26c; India 77@80c; cut meats heavy; hams 11¾@14c; shoulders 7¾@8¾c; middles nominal. Lard, heavy prime steam 11@11¾c; kettle dried 12c; May and June 12@12¾c. Butter dull but unchanged, western 12@20c; state 20@40c. Cheese quiet and unchanged at 11@15¾c.

LATER—Flour dull at $6.50@6.75 for shipping extra. Wheat dull; new spring $1.59@ 1.59; red and amber $1.62@1.65. Pork firm—$19.75 bid. Lard dull. Eggs steady, fresh 15@16c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 11—Cotton steady; middling, 14¾c. Flour firm; family, $6.30@6.50. Wheat quiet and unchanged; red, $1.37@1.39. Corn dull and drooping at 50@50c. Rye dull and drooping at $1.03@1.06. Oats dull and drooping; choice mixed, 52c; No. 2, 50c. Barley buoyant, but unsettled; choice, $1.03@1.05. Coffee firm; sales of 670 bags prime at 18@ 18¾c. Sugar: lower grades advanced. Molasses firm; New Orleans prime, 65@66c. Linseed oil steady at 96c; lard oil dropping at 98c. Lard dull, but unchanged at 12c. Butter steady; fresh, 30@32c; all lower grades unsaleable. Cheese firm, factory, 16@17c. Clover seed dull and drooping. Pork dull and nominal; held at $20; no sales. Lard dull and nominal at 11¾@12c. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders held at 6¾@6¾c; sides, 8¾@8¾c; 9¾c. Bacon unchanged; shoulders held at 7¾c; sides, 9¾@10¾c; no sales. Hogs dull but unchanged at $5.50@6. Cattle quiet and unchanged; prime to choice, cash, $5.75@6.50. Whisky firm at 86c.

Dry Goods

NEW YORK, April 11.—The market is a little more animated, and prices generally rule steady. We quote farmers' and mechanics' cottonades at 32½c; New York Mill double and twist, 37½c; checks, 27½c; Camlet, 25c; Whittenden striped ticks, and 7 cottonades, 37½c; mixed do, 35c; plough, loom and anvil, 30c; Hampden light, 18c; Red Cross wigans, 19½c; Great Falls brown drills, 12½c; Stark A do, 12½c; Stark A sheeting, 12c; Appleton A, 12½c; Augusta, 11c; Indian Orchard A, 13c; D & N, 12½c; Stark B R, 10c; do W, 9¾c; do L, 9c; Amoskeag A ticks, 24c; B do, 20@18c; do, 16c; Blackstone River, 22½c; Hamilton do, 18c; Manchester, 16c; Laconia, 15c; colors, 10@10¾c, and Pacific percales, 22½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—Tobacco—Sales 285 hhds lugs at $5.25@6 50; low to medium bright wrappers $6@8. Cotton quiet and steady at 14¾c. Flour more active; extra family $6 15. Wheat quiet and firm at $1 40@1 50. Corn—Good local demand; shelled 85c. Oats—Good local demand; prime sacked 60c. Rye firm and quiet at 95c. Mess pork dull at $20. Bacon in fair demand; round lots held at 7¾@8¾@10¾c for packed. Bulk meats dull; round lots held at 6¾@6¾@8¾c for loose. Hams—Sugar-cured 13c; plain 14¾c for packed. Lard 12@13c. Whisky quiet at 86c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but dull; No. 1 red winter $1.46. Corn lower at 51c. Oats steady at 45c, refined steady at 2¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat opened firm but closed dull: No. 2 $1.29¾. Rye dull and nominal. Oats do. Barley do. Corn: No. 2 mixed scarce at 66c. Provisions unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 11.—Flour steady. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.57; regular do, $1.46; amber Michigan, $1.46¾; No. 1 red Wabash, $1.49; No. 2 do, $1.45¾; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.48; No. 1 amber, $1.45. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 56c bid to 56c; low do, 55c; Michigan, 56¾c. Oats steady; No. 1, 56c; No. 2, 53¾c; Michigan, 54¾c. Clover seed, $5.40.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged: No. 1 $1.50. Oats dull and drooping: mixed 53@56c.

MEMPHIS, April 11.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Cotton steady at 14¾@14¾c.

CHARLESTON, April 11.—Cotton steady at 13¾@14c.

MOBILE, April 11.—Cotton dull at 14c.

GALVESTON, April 11.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 12¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, April 11.—*Through.*—6 bxs d goods, Carr, McClelland & Co; 28 pkgs drugs, B F Fahnestock & Co; 35 pkgs groceries, Arbuckles & Co; 15 do do, J H Baird; 30 drums s ash, G Calhoun & Son; 50 bbls sugar, J J Dorrah; 46 do do, W M Gormley; 19 pkgs fish, Head & M; 29 pkgs confi's, J Porterfield & Co; 10 tons iron, Harbaugh, M & Co; 22 bbls sugar, Johnston & C; 35 bbls fish, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 24 bxs tea, S J King & Son; 3 bales d goods, McCandless, J & Co; 3 bbls crackers, 15 bbls sugar, J W Rankin; 14 bbls sugar, W P Hunker & Co; 20 do do, Knox & Orr; 7 do do, J H Lippincott; 2 bxs gro, G W McClure; 43 bxs sope, Rinehart & S; 21 bbls sugar, M W Rankin & B; 7 bbls fish, 15 bxs resin, Fowler, Hacker & M; 7 bbls sugar, Simpton & W; 2 bxs tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 10 do do, J Wilson & Son; 15 bxs jelly, Voigt, Outhail & Co.

Allegheny City.—7 bbls sugar, Beckfield & M; 3 bxs d goods, A W Erwin; 1 do do, 1 roll carpet, Dunlevy & S; 3 bxs mdse, W Semple; 15 bxs segars, W H Park; 14 pkgs h ware, J Mc-Cutcheon; 1 bdl leather, Graham & S; 4 bxs tin, Becker, Ross & Co; 7 bbls sugar, R & H Carson; 20 do do, J Kohen; 3 do do, S Dyer; 2 rolls carpet, McCracken, Van R & Co; 25 bbls rosin, W H Walker.

Local.—1 roll leather, G N Hoffstott & Co; 3 bgs seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 17 sks potatoes A Knox; 37 do rags, D Nauts; 3 bbls eggs, L Fox; 4 bbls flour, J S Marshall.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—April 11—1 car sundries, Thomas Markel; 3 do do, P Kober; 2 do do, Wm Mastings; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 1 car bulk potatoes, Keil & Ritchey; 1 do do, Hoge & J W Bomgardner; 5 cases mazine, J E Reinhaver; 10 bdls g hides, Hammett & Son; 16 sks rye, 20 bbls flour, F Schields; 1 chest tea, Dilworth, H & Co; 245 bgs oats, Dorrington Bros; 4 bbls eggs, Voight, Mahood & Co; 1 bx g ware, F H Stewart & Co; 10 bbls rye, 25 do do, Hay & E & C Magins; 6 doz hames, R H Hartley & Co; 2 do do, Chas Barchfield; 3 do do, Loughrey & F; 20 tcs shoulders, Watt, Lang & Co; 4 bxs mdse, Woodwell & Co; 1 do do, S Ewart & Co; 120 mt o bbls, W H G Tweddle; 1 car p rn, Nimick & Co; 32 mt carboys, Penn Salt Co; 1 car shelled corn, S Hood; 3 cars bulk rye, Overholt & Co; 100 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 11.—100 bbls apples, John McKirdy & Co; 100 bbls flour, Garland & Co; 1 car bgs malt, J Anser; 1 cars potatoes, 17 bbls apples, Vanfossan & S; 5 do do, 2 do eggs, 3 pkgs butter, Vogt; 1 car bbl salt, Kuhn & Co; 1 car bgs m sugar, Bruggeman & O'B; 34 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 12 bxs butter, N J Braden; 1 car potatoes, J Kingsbury; 1 car bbl salt, Kuhn & Co; 7 do eggs, 3 kegs butter, Woodworth & D; 6 cars barley, J Rhodes & Co; 25 bbls h wines, J McCullough & Co; 51 do butter, Marshall Bro; 100 bbls flour, Jenkins; 1 car bran, Keil & R; 50 bbls highwines, Shipton & Wallace; 2 tcs w grease, F Seliers & Co; 6 tubs butter, J W Orr & Co; 4 bxs gin, Kramer, V & Co; 208 boxes starch, A Speckles & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, April 11.—1 car iron ore, *Zug* & Co; 1 car do Brownell & Co; 1 car do Cox; 1 car do Iron Mills; 2 tubs cheese, Woodworth & Davis; 11 bbls b cole, Sewart & Emerson; 3 pkgs beans, D A Bingerter; 2 bxs d goods, Mc Candless, J & Co; 5 bbls beans, 1 bx meal 1 do butter, 4 bbls eggs, 4 do d apples, 3 sks f seed, H Rea; 328 sks oats, Schmidbach & H; 73 sks wheat, Ex agts; 4 bxs Rose; 25 tcs rice, Silworth, Harper & Co; 5 do do, Rinehart & S; 300 oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 1 car bgs potatoes, Wm Clark; 1 car do, P B Hiddle; 7 kgs washers, Lewis, Oliver & P; 4 bbls eggs, M W Rankin; 1 bx bacon, W G Miller; 2 tubs butter, J W Fife; 9 bbls flour, J H Hillerman; 1 car potatoes, J W Mike; 23 jars syrup, Watt, Lang & Co; 18 do do, C C Jenkins; 20 do do, P Duff & Son; 10 do do, Hoge, Janison & Co; 13 do do, Bruggeman & O'B.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 11.—2 bxs cheese, C Rover; 4 kegs m molasses, C D Wolfe; 5 rolls leather, Luckcamb & Keefer; 10 bbls sizing, F W Gerdis; 5 bbls flour, W O Rhodes; 24 bgs do, F Stewart; 68 bgs oats, M Steel & Son; 10 cars metal, Lewis, Oliver & P; 2 do do, Bruggeman & O'B; 1 car lime, J R Holmes; 1 do do, Duquesne Lime Co; 1 car mustard, F L Knox & Son; 50 bbls h wines, H Hespenheide; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 2 do metal, Graff, B & Co; 50 bbls flour, 122 bgs corn, Gormley & Clark, Wilson & C; 2 cars ore, Spang, C & Co; 1 car barley, H Herdt; 46 bgs do, Straub & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 11.—4 cars r r iron, Chicago, D & V R R; 3 bbls butter, W H Kirkpatrick; 1 do do, 1 do do eggs, 3 sks rags, J J Blanchard; 2 cars ore, Penn Salt Co; 1 do rye, W McKim & Co; 15 sks potatoes, Bruggeman & O'B; 8 bbls eggs, 2 bxs butter, A Williams; 34 cars coal, A Twaddell; D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 do salt, Shomaker & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, April 11. —12 bbls d apples, 1 bx bacon, J S Clark & Co; 6 kgs lard, 1 bx bacon, 50 butter, F Duff & Son; 3 pkgs eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 2 cars mdse, Penna Salt Co; 1 car metal, Spang, C & Co; 1 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 car lumber, Morrison & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, April 11.—39 sks rye, 1 coop chickens, McCracken, G & Co; 63 sks wheat, McCord & Angier; 7 sks oats, S H Floyd & Co; 282 galls s ware, W D Cooper; 37 sks oats, W H Nantker & Son; 35 do do, Brecker & Co; 40 bags, M Church; 45 do, Harper & Co; 94 sks sk oats, 22 do wheat, 3 bbls eggs, Flennikan & Lucas; 2 do wine, Herman & Shamberg; 225 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 85 sks wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 102 do do, W Welrh & Co; 56 bxs w glass, John Flack; 238 sks wheat, W McKee & Co.

MORGANTOWN PER WEST VIRGINIA.—28 sks j scrags, 1 bdl sheep pelts, W Flaccus & Son; 10 kgs scrap iron, Lloyd & Black; 65 do do, Graff, B & Co; 2 bbls tallow, G Day; 4 bbls beans; 3 do onions, W Heans; 16 bbls crude oil, S Seaton; 38 bbls eggs, J J Jeffries; 6 bbls hay, W D West & Bro; 26 sks c bran, R H Conway; 16 bales hay, Lang & McCullough; 24 do do, H Patterson.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR.....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHRISTIAN. CHANCELLOR. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT...Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
de2:61 A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

FOR LOUISVILLE,

CAIRO, ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK, DUBUQUE, WINONA and ST. PAUL.

The steamer

ROVER, and Barges,

THOMAS GREENLEE.....Commander.
Leaves as above on

THURSDAY, April 13th.

Giving through receipts to Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and Kansas City.

For Freights, apply to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents, or to
ap10 R. C. GRAY, 91 Water street.

FOR EVANSVILLE,

CAIRO and ST. LOUIS.

SATURDAY, April 15, POSITIVELY.

The powerful Towboat

Wild Duck and Barges,

J. W. ANAWALT.....Commander.
ADAMS.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight, apply on board, or to
ap11 CAPT. J. W. ANAWALT.

FOR ST. LOUIS AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THIS DAY, April 12th.

The fine passenger steamer

EXCHANGE,

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage, apply on board. ap1

CINCINNATI PACKET.

WEDNESDAY PACKET.

For Cincinnati.

The splendid passenger steamer

ARLINGTON,

D. MOORE.....Master.

Leaves WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK, COLLINGWOOD & FAIRMAN,
mh27 Agents.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES THURSDAY—4 P. M.

The new and splendid Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
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PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, POMEROY, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh Every Monday, 4 P. M.

Leaves Portsmouth Every Thursday, 8 A. M.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer,

R. W. Skillenger,

Capt. F. M. FLESHER,

Will leave as announced above.

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ap26 SMURGH, PA

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with 5 feet 5 inches in the channel last evening. Weather clear and pleasant. Business continues very dull with but little prospect of any immediate improvement.

The Arlington, Capt. Dan Moore, is the regular packet for Cincinnati and Louisville, leaving promptly at 12 o'clock. Mr. A. R. Bunting still retains charge of the office, and for the benefit of the ladies, we may state that Albert, is not married, as was reported some days ago.

The Bell, from Nashville, is among the first transient boats due. She will probably load for the "City of Rocks" again, with Capt. M. A. Fox in command.

The West Virginia from Morgantown, arrived and departed.

Clark Wilson, for several years associated with Capt. A. S. Carlisle, agent of the "old mail line," is now 1st clerk on the Rector.

The tow boat Lark was sold at public auction yesterday to Capt. J. Dilley of the

HOME NEWS.

Cool—Last night.

Windy—Yesterday.

Red Hot.—Candidates for city offices.

Twenty-two cases before Mayor Brush yesterday.

There was a change about in the positions of the day police yesterday.

A horse attached to a milk wagon managed to overturn the vehicle yesterday by running away on Fifth avenue. Nobody hurt.

Mr. E. J. Siebert has been elected Captain of Company "A" Allegheny Greys, which was reorganized in Allegheny on Monday night.

Killed.—A man named John Vrooman, employed as driller on Dan McDonald's well, Cherry Run, in the oil regions, was struck by the handle of a reel crank Monday night at 12 o'clock, upon the head, and instantly killed.

David McKay yesterday had John Mahon arrested and taken before Alderman Bowden for selling diseased meat—a porker—to the prosecutor. The payment of ten dollars, the amount originally paid by McKay, settled the case.

Slight Fire.—Yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred at Lorenz & Wightman's glass manufactory, at the foot of Forty-second street, West Pittsburgh. The engines were called out, but the fire was extinguished by the employes. Loss trifling.

Vehicle Licenses.—Those interested are notified that unless they pay their vehicle licenses on or before Saturday, April 29th, 1871, twenty per cent. will be added to the amount. The City Treasurer will make return to the Mayor of all unpaid licenses on Monday, May 1st, 1871.

In our report of the robbery of Rev. Mr. Weber's house, in Allegheny, on Sunday last, we made an error in stating that the family had gone to church, leaving the front door unlocked. Everything in the house was locked well secured, all the doors locked, and the thieves could not have gained admittance except by "outsiders," which they evidently used.

"My success is owing to my liberality in advertising."—*Bonner.*

"Advertising has furnished me with a competence."—*Abbot Lawrence.*

"I advertised my productions and made money."—*Nicholas Longworth.*

"Constant and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth."—*Stephen Girard.*

"He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising that business."—*A. T. Stewart.*

Try the GAZETTE, and be convinced.

In Their New Quarters.—The Freehold Bank has just taken possession of its elegant new quarters, the initial stone building No. 68 Smithfield street, recently purchased from M. F. Kunz. The banking room has been elegantly fitted, and presents a very beautiful appearance. This bank is one of our safest and most accommodating financial institutions, and although comparatively new is exceedingly prosperous. Its affairs are carefully managed. Mr. J. P. Speer, the courteous cashier, is quite proud of his new quarters, and is in splendid humor to discount good paper on favorable terms.

Letters Retained for Postage, April 11th: Frank Clara B., Dayton, Ky. 3.

Holden Willie, Corydon, Ind.
Hays & Bro., Birmingham, Pa. 3.
Kenney John, Portland, Me. 3.
Lane D. Pittsburgh, Pa. 3.
Mathews Amanda K., Philadelphia, Pa. 3.
McConnell Amanda, Freeman's Landing, S. Bell 2d Ward, Rochester, Pa. 3.
Baker, Geo. A., Cleveland, O. 3.
Drew Frank, Chicago, Ill. 3.
Harriett L., Rochester, Pa. 3.
Proper & Beck, Tionesta, Pa. 3.
Proctor Mrs. Lydia, Ginger Hill, Pa. 3.
Slatter G. N., Uniontown, Pa., 3 Pa.
Stauffen J. & M., Mt. Pleasant, Pa. 3.
Sneeton Miss Jennie, Johnstown, Pa., 3.
Manner J., Pa., 3.
Thompson C. S., West Farmington, O. 3.
Vail Mrs. Jane, New York, 3.
Wright Mrs. C. L., Oneida Mills, O., 3.

Temperance Meeting.

Last night the Young Men's Christian Association Temperance Society held its regular weekly meeting at the "Home" on Duquesne Way.

Rev. Mr. Long presided, with Mr. Joseph Stewart as Secretary.

After the usual introductory exercises, Mr. W. Thompson introduced and delivered a fervent address, which was followed by a few remarks from the Rev. Mr. Long, after which the meeting adjourned. Several persons signed the pledge after the adjournment of the meeting.

A Popular Alderman.

Among the many Aldermen of this city there is none we can commend to the business men of Pittsburgh, who may want an honest man, one, who after collections are made, will promptly return you your money, than Samuel McMasters, Esq., No. 84 Fifth avenue. Mr. McMasters, we think, does more in the collecting line of business than any other Alderman in the city. In fact, he is considered among Attorneys, who are applied to for advice "use before Mr. McMasters and you will get your money," for which he gives the financial attention of our business men, who may want collections made.

City Offices.

The following is the list of Candidates who are willing to serve the people, if wanted as far as heard from.

Mayor—B. W. Morgan, Esq., Dr. A. H. Gross, S. J. Wainwright, John Rebman.

General—J. D. Sweitzer and Samuel Morrow, James Blackmore.

Controller—R. J. McGwaen, Charles Kehew, John F. Hunter and C. L. Agee.

City Treasurer—A. M. Cochran, Captain Dalgliesh, E. Jones and William Little.

We have heard of some ten others for the different offices named who are feeling the ground, to see how it looks, before bringing their names before the public.

Vestrymen Elected.

At an election for Vestrymen of Calvary Church, East Liberty, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: Thomas M. Howe, George R. White, Joseph H. Hill, Samuel M. Martin, S. Jarvis Adams, James H. Murray, F. Slataper.

The following persons were elected Vestrymen of Emmanuel Church, Allegheny: James C. Doane, Philip Wilson, Henry D. Barton, Malcolm Hay, T. Brent Swearingen, Charles Jarden, Charles Shinn, George Hollins, D. H. Williams, Robert Hunter, J. H. Gronang, James Looper.

St. Marks, Birmingham.—At an election of the Vestrymen of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, East Birmingham, held Monday evening, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected: J. W. Paul, John Herbert, Nicholas Jones, W. P. Ramsey, John Snook, Wm. Davis, John Aiken, Wm. Jones and George H. Leithead.

Splendid Spring Dry Goods.

One of the most beautiful stocks of spring dry goods we have seen for a long time has been received, and is daily arriving, at the well known house of McKee, Murphy & Co., (successors to J. W. Barker & Co.) 56 Market street. The goods have all been purchased by one of the most extensive importers and jobbers in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, and if any can excel them in this city we would like to see them. The proprietors of the establishment are satisfied with living profits. They do not seek to aggrandize themselves at the expense of the public, and are therefore, as usual, prepared to sell their goods at the lowest possible cash prices, and safe business. There is no other house in these cities that offers goods on better terms, and to verify the statement we advise our readers call and investigate the truth of what we say. The proprietors are very choice in their selection of assistants, and employ none but the most experienced, and such as are polite and attentive to customers. Their store is well lighted, so that any imperfection in material can be readily detected, and shades of color easily discriminated. The stock consists of all kinds of dress goods, such as Turkish Sacquings or Vestings, Percales, Japanese Robes, Silks and Poplins, Piquas, Linen and Lawn Suits, manufactured expressly for their own trade, Llama Lace Sacques, Lace Curtains, and curtain material in great variety and at prices that say if you need goods of them you will not take your departure without making a purchase.

Prof. P. Veeder, D.D.

We learn from the San Francisco *Daily Morning Call* of the 1st inst., that Professor Veeder, formerly, for several years, a much esteemed teacher of a select school for boys in this city, and subsequently having completed a theological course in the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny, accepted a call to the pastorate of a congregation in San Francisco, and has for some time been President of the University of California, in that city, has been invited by the Japanese Government to a place in the Faculty of the National College at Yeddo, and has obtained leave of absence for two months, sailed on the steamer China on the 1st inst., to visit the country and make the journey before entering to accept the high compliment tendered him by the Government of Japan.

Prof. Veeder is a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, in which he had been a tutor for some time before coming to Pittsburgh. He is a gentleman of extensive and varied attainments of large experience and distinguished success as an educator. While he was yet in Pittsburgh, he was fond of active European excursion chiefly on foot, and being a close and accurate observer, learned much much of the countries visited that is unusual with American tourists. Whether Mr. Veeder determines to settle in Japan or remain at San Francisco, he carries with him the very useful title. The habit of his life is to do good. If he shall settle in the Orient, we shall hope to bring him into communication with his interests friends in these cities, through occasional letters for the GAZETTE from "Our Yeddo Correspondent." Messrs. Nicholas and Herman Veeder, of this city, are brothers of Professor Veeder.

Cost of "Pumping."

The cost of pumping—not metaphorically—but literally, is the question which is now before the Courts of Northumberland county, and our Fire Commission has been appealed to for information. In response to the request they sent yesterday a verbatim report of so much of the depositions of a number of our prominent firemen, on a rule brought by the Coal Company Plaintiff in Northumberland county, the same to be used in evidence in the case of the Phœnix Iron Company vs. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. This was an action brought on the part of the hose company to recover from the defendants a certain amount claimed to be due on a contract to pump water at a fire which occurred some time since. The defendant's property by the terms of the contract, which was a verbal one, the plaintiffs were to receive the sum of $25 for every four hours of actual pumping. The work was continued for many days, the plaintiffs running up a large bill. Payment was demanded but the defendants refused to settle on the ground that the charge was exorbitant. Suit was brought in the Court of Common Pleas and the plaintiffs got a verdict for the full amount claimed. The case was then carried up to the Supreme Court, where it was reversed the decision of the Court below and awarded a *venire de novo*. It now becomes important to the plaintiffs that they get upon the new trial of the cause that their bill was not in excess of the prices usually charged for such work. The witnesses called yesterday were Robert Elliott, Andy Sims, Joseph Bubbs, John H. McElroy, Wm. H. Heed and John Steele, all of whom are prominent members of our fire organizations. Their testimony goes to show that the firemen of this city had in many cases received as high as $25 per hour for pumping, and in no case had they ever performed such work for less than ten dollars per hour.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The McKeesport Homicide—Thomas Fleming arraigned—Termination of a Quarrel—Testimony against the Prisoner.

Yesterday morning the case of Thomas Fleming, charged with the murder of Henry Keech at McKeesport, came up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Collier and Stowe on the Bench.

The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Pearson and M. Swartzwelder, Esq., and the defendant by Messrs. W. D. Moore and Thomas M. Marshall.

THE HISTORY OF THE MURDER.

Our readers will remember the particulars published in the GAZETTE at the time from which it appeared that it grew out of a quarrel that occurred on the 14th of November in a drinking saloon at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, in the borough of McKeesport. Fleming, who is a comparatively young man, was in the saloon when Keech asked Fleming to treat. While in the saloon, Fleming and Keech commenced quarreling. They finally went out, and when they reached the street they came at struck Keech. They were separated, but the quarrel was subsequently resumed at another tavern. Fleming struck Keech on the head with a stone and knocked him down. While lying on the ground, he kicked him on the head several times. Keech lived until the 25th of November, when death ensued. Fleming was not arrested until February last, when Coroner Wood heard of his whereabouts and issued a warrant for his arrest. Keech was about fifty years of age at the time of his death.

When the case was called up yesterday morning, the defendant entered a plea of not guilty, and the

EMPANNELLING OF A JURY

was commenced. The panel was completed by the selection of the following, who were sworn: Geo. Deitz, Michael Means, C. W. Lewis, James Galvin, J. D. Homer, Michael Hanrahan, John Diehl, James Essler, Robert A. Kennedy.

The parents of Fleming were in attendance throughout the day, and manifested the most intense interest in the proceedings, their anxiety considerably exceeding that of the prisoner, who seemed to think that it was all over everything and seemed to appreciate his situation.

The lobbies were also filled with spectators, many of whom were the neighbors of the accused and who seemed to take great interest in the case.

After the jury had been sworn, the District Attorney opened the case for the prosecution, stating briefly the facts, which the Commonwealth expects to be able to establish, and proceeded to call witnesses for the prosecution as follows:

THE FIRST "FUSS."

James McCallister, sworn—Live in McKeesport; keep a hotel on the corner of Market and Fourth streets; know Henry Keech; he was about fifty years of age; he was in the hotel on the 15th of November last. Fleming was there and Keech came in about six o'clock P. M.; he asked Fleming to treat; Fleming said he had no change, or he would; then Keech went to a cigar store and got change for a ten dollar bill, and said Fleming must treat these three; the men that went out; Keech and Fleming got to fussing," and then Keech went out. Fleming following; I went out, and they were in holds; I parted them, and came out and told Keech to run; he did run, and Fleming came back into my house; he went out again and returned to my house again; Fleming was about a half or three-quarters of an hour; Fleming said when he went out the second time, if he caught Keech he would give him a licking.**

Cross-examined—Keech was tight; he was twice as big as Fleming; he would weigh 200 pounds; he drank whisky; Bush was one of the two men that Keech brought back; the other I don't know; Keech said that Fleming must treat them too; I went to supper; when they came back they were quarreling; I told them they should not fuss there; they went out and I followed and saw they were struggling; I parted them and Fleming came in; he went out and in half an hour came back; Keech was a blacksmith, about six feet in hight, and weighed about two hundred pounds; they were both tight; Mr Haber was present at the first squabble on the street; as soon as I spoke to Fleming he stopped and let Keech go; Keech ran up street.

Joseph Haber sworn—I was living in McKeesport; saw Keech and Fleming about six o'clock on the evening of the 14th of November; was sitting in my store, and Keech said

"come on upstairs and fight."

I told him he must go out; then I saw Fleming catch hold of Keech by the throat and tried to strike him; Keech cried enough; then McAllister took Fleming off; I picked up Keech's hat and told him to run as fast as he could; I told Fleming he ought not to follow him; Fleming said, "I am going to have it out," and whenever I meet him I will give him a good licking." I saw Fleming the next morning; did not speak to him; know nothing about any other fight; Fleming stood a little while and then started in the direction Keech had run.

Wm. Hunter, sworn—In November I was in McAllister's tavern; Bush, Rost, Keech and Fleming and McAllister were there; Fleming and Keech were quarreling; Fleming called Keech a ——, and said he would lick him; saw Keech going up street a few minutes after I left the place, and Fleming close after him; I saw no blows; saw Keech afterwards in Dr. Kuhn's office; his head was cut up pretty well; there was blood all over it.

Philip Kerber, sworn—Saw Keech and Fleming on the 14th of November last; I went from my house to Baker's tavern and saw the man who died get a blow and fall; this was about a square and more from my house; I went to the house on Market street; I had to pass the place and saw Fleming's foot on the stomach and breast of Keech and saw him strike him; kicking him in the face, and saying, "You ——"; the balance of the curses he always kicked him in the face; Keech said, at least twice, "That's enough;" Fleming kicked him again, repeating the expression, "You ——;" when I left Fleming was still standing on Keech and kicking him; Keech did nothing; he could do nothing; he was so beaten up; Keech was the worst I ever saw in my life; I took the same way; they were not there; I was gone about fifteen minutes.

James Pund being sworn, testified that he had witnessed a part of the fight and had observed Fleming kicking Keech; that the latter lay on the ground; James Beckley came up and stopped the fight. Fleming then went into the bar room and on coming out again commenced renewed the fight but was again stopped; Keech was then carried into Dr. Kuhn's office and his wounds dressed; Keech did not speak after he was hurt.

James Beckley testified in corroboration of the preceding witness, and of his having stopped the fight, and helping to carry Keech to Dr. Kuhn's office.

MRS. KEECH ON THE STAND.

Mrs. Caroline Keech, wife of the deceased, testified that her husband died November 29. Her husband had told her that he was fighting through McKeesport on Monday evening, November 14, about six o'clock when he saw three men attack another; he interfered, and was set upon himself. He came home on Wednesday morning and was able to move about until Saturday morning, when he complained of a pain in his head, back and front. He became worse on Sunday. He suffered more or less until the 29th. His sister came; he became unconscious and remained so until Saturday night. Rallied faintly then but never spoke more than two or three words from that time. He lingered until Monday, at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon, and then died. He died in great agony for several hours before he died.

At first when able to talk he complained that the pain was all through his head. He thought he was struck with a handy billy, but it might have been a knife. He said McAllister wished to stand by him, and he told him the man who beat him so much was Thomas Fleming. On Saturday night he lost the use of his left arm and leg. There were some cuts on his face and one above the right eye, but he complained principally of the one on top of his head. Witness attended him throughout his sickness. His bowels were not moved from the time he took sick.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. Kuhn testified that he dressed Keech's wounds on the night of the fight, and did not think them dangerous.

Dr. Hoffman, of McKeesport, said he was called to hold a *post mortem* examination on the body of Keech after he died. He found wounds on the back part of the right side of the head. That on the back part was the most serious. Keech died from congestion of the brain brought on by inflammation. The inflammation had relieved the inflammation arose from the wounds, although it might have been the result of, the blows. The wounds were not severe. This was not probable.

P. D. Morch—Constable, testified to having arrested Fleming at his father's house, thirty miles above McKeesport, in February.

Coroner West said he had held the inquest on the remains.

Mr. Swartzwelder, for the Commonwealth, then offered the testimony at the inquest in evidence.

Mr. Marshall, for the defense, objected.

The offer was put in writing, the Commonwealth claiming that the testimony before the Coroner was offered merely to show that Keech came to his death by violence and at a certain time while Fleming was present as to who did it.

The defense objected that this would in effect get in the finding of the Coroner's jury, which was not competent evidence in the case.

The Court sustained the objection, and the testimony before the Coroner was not admitted.

Court then adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

OBITUARY.

Resolutions of Respect in Honor of the Memory of the Late James McCabe, Esq.

On Monday evening last, after a long and painful illness, Mr. James McCabe, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, passed from earth to eternity. The deceased was a contractor and builder, and had, by industry and economy amassed a handsome fortune. He was honest and straightforward in all his dealings, and very charitable and open-hearted. For many years he was an active, zealous member of the Board of Directors of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum and Vice-President of the City Bank. His funeral takes place this morning at nine o'clock from his late residence on Penn street, and will proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral, where religious services will be held, and from thence to St. Mary's cemetery.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Yesterday the Board of Managers of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum held a meeting in Rev. Father Hickey's parlor, in the Bishop's residence, to take action on the death of their late fellow-member, over which D. L. Ihmsen, Esq., presided. After the announcement of the death of Mr. McCabe, several gentlemen passed eulogistic tributes to his memory, after which Messrs. E. Houston, J. Campbell, Chas. McGinn and M. C. Kane were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. They reported the following, which were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An all wise and beneficent Providence has called from our midst an esteemed our much beloved and highly esteemed friend and brother of this Board, Mr. James McCabe, therefore, while bowing in humble submission to the will of the Great Disposer of all things, be it

Resolved, That in his death we recognize the loss of a true and faithful member of our holy Church, an ardent and charitable Christian gentleman, a trustworthy friend and respected fellow citizen.

Resolved, That we cannot but feel that in his death this Board has lost a zealous member, and the helpless little orphans a warm hearted and devoted friend, who in life proved obedient to the sacred command to care and provide for them, and to afford them shelter and protection from the temptations and hardships of life would of sin and misery.

Resolved, That in honor of the many virtues and disinterested charity which marked his life, and in respect to his memory, we cause this action to be recorded in our minute book, and that a transcript thereof be furnished to the mourning daughters of our deceased brother and be published in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

Paint your house and get the work done by John L. Dawes & Bro., 96 and 98 Third avenue. MWF.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Monthly Reports—$50,000 to be Borrowed—Resolutions with Regard to Employment of Teachers—About a Supper—Personal Explanations.

A regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon in their new quarters in the Grant School House, on Grant street.

On the roll being called by Mr. Sergeant, Secretary, the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Aiken, Chadwick, Craig, Getty, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Praetsch, Shaw, Sterrett, Strain, and Wilson, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Shaw presented the following communication in relation to the Third and Fifth ward School District:

PITTSBURGH, April 3, 1871.

To the Pittsburgh Central Board of Education.

GENTLEMEN: By the terms of the Act of Assembly, approved February 2d, 1865, the Grant sub-district, composed of the Third and Fifth wards of Pittsburgh ceased to exist as a sub-district on the first day of April 1871, and each ward under the provisions of the Acts of Assembly relating to schools in said city became separate sub-districts. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Third ward held this day the Board was organized by the appointment of J. F. Slagle as President, and John T. Brown as Secretary, and by a resolution the officers were directed to notify you of the change effected by said Acts.

J. F. SLAGLE, President.
JNO T. BROWN, Secretary.

The Secretary then read the resignation of W. N. Hall, Professor of Chemical Science at the High School, which was, on motion, accepted.

The following monthly reports were then presented:

REPORT OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. George J. Luckey, Superintendent, presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit the following statement, showing the condition of the public schools of the city for the month of March:

Number of days school was open,	17
Number of Male Teachers employed	35
Number of Female Teachers employed	194
Total number of Teachers	229

ENROLLMENT OF SCHOLARS.

Males	4,647
Females	4,657
Total	9,304

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Males	3,964
Females	3,889
Total	7,853

Increase on the enrollment over March, 1870, 500

Increase on average attendance over March, 1870, 466

Received and filed.

HIGH SCHOOL REPORT.

Mr. Philotus Dean Principal of High School reported that the school was in session twenty-two days during the month of March.

Attendance at High School: Males 92; females 103; total 195.

Attendance at Normal School: Males 1; females 54; total 55.

Attendance at Commercial School: Males 88; females 5; total 93.

Students of German: Males 24; females 38; total 62.

Received and filed.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. John A. Sergeant made the following report:

GENTLEMEN: I would respectfully report that warrants to the amount of eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents have been drawn since your meeting of March 13th. Of said amount, fourteen thousand nine hundred and six dollars and ninety-two cents was for salaries, two thousand nine hundred and forty-six dollars and one cent for High School fuel, building, and seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eleven cents for rents and contingencies.

SALARIES PAID TEACHERS.

Mr. Getty, of the Finance Committee, reported as follows:

Cash received since last report.... $ 7,380 08
" paid.... 7,380 08

Duquesne, $510; South, $595; Grant, $589.09; North, $595; Forbes, $595; Franklin, $1015; Oliver, $995; Moorhead, $1,190; Washington, Springfield, $465; Minersville, $595; Oakland, $610; Lawrence, $475; Howard, $510; Washington, $446; Monterey, $340; Hughland, $255; Liberty, $322.50; Lincoln, $535; Allen, $510; Peebles, $270; High School, $1200; Colored School, $300; Miller, $115; Janitor High School, $300; Janitor Colored School, $120; Music Teachers, $480; Superintendent, Secretary and Messenger, $3533. Accepted and ordered to be filed.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That coupon bonds to the amount of $50,000 be issued for ten years, interest payable semi-annually, be issued, and that the Committee on Finance be instructed to negotiate the same.

Report accepted and resolution adopted.

Mr. Craig stated that there had been a misstatement as to the contract with Mr. Connelis with regard to loans contracted by this Board. He would state that this was the first loan since the time of the erection of the Construction of the High School.

Mr. Aiken asked what the resources of the Board were.

Mr. Getty, in reply to Mr. Aiken, stated that after the regular expenses were paid, that there would be from $30,000 to $40,000 to remain applicable to the High School building.

Mr. Hamilton presented a communication from Professor A. M. Watson, stating that there were two hundred and one scholars in the Forbes sub-district desirous of studying German, and stated that it was the desire of the Board, to the effect that whenever forty pupils in any sub-district were desirous of learning German, a teacher of that language would be furnished them, and asked that the provisions of that resolution be carried out in this case.

Mr. Nobbs explained that the gentleman had misapprehended the action of the Board. The resolution referred to stated that whenever a sufficient number of sub-districts should give notice.

Mr. Hamilton maintained that he was right, and called for the reading of the resolution, whichbeing read sustained Mr. Nobbs.

Mr. Hartman, of the Finance Committee, reported that he had visited the High School and found everything working satisfactorily. He had also visited the Grant School, and was satisfied that there were some incompetent persons in the employ of the Board as teachers, and asked if there were any who knew that he had not have legal certificates.

Mr. Luckey stated that until the passage of the resolution at the last meeting, the music teachers and the teachers of the mute schools had been teaching without certificates.

Mr. Hamilton asked if those teachers had undergone a proper examination.

Mr. Luckey stated that the music teachers had been in the employ of the Board for a number of years, and that Mr. Hagan, the principal of the mute school, was a deaf mute himself, and held a diploma from the highest institution in the land. His sister, the assistant, conversed readily in the mute language and appeared in every way competent.

Mr. Harman was then read the following preamble and resolutions as bearing on this subject:

WHEREAS, The State of Pennsylvania has enacted certain laws providing for the judicious management of the public schools in the Commonwealth, and by said laws has provided for the election of county and city School Superintendents, as part of whose duties is to examine *all persons* who may apply for appointment as teachers, and to give to each teacher found qualified and of good moral character, a certificate setting forth the branches in which she is found capable of teaching; and no person shall be employed as teacher without having such certificate. And,

WHEREAS, It has been the custom of several Superintendents, the City Superintendent included, to endorse certificates issued by other Superintendents without subjecting the applicant to examination, except in such cases as where there are good reasons to doubt the capabilities of applicants; and

WHEREAS, It is currently reported that in consequence of this irregular method of issuing or endorsing certificates, several teachers now hold positions in our Public Schools who are utterly incompetent and unqualified to discharge the duties of their positions; therefore

Resolved, That the City Superintendent be requested to revoke all certificates endorsed by him, or certificates issued by him in consideration of applicants holding certificates issued by other Superintendents since June 1st, 1868, and also all professional certificates held from like considerations by teachers now regularly employed in our schools, and that no such teacher shall draw pay after the present month until he or she shall have procured a legal certificate by the regular course of an examination.

Resolved, That the City Superintendent appoint a day within the present month for examinations, and that he notify, of cause to be notified, all teachers holding irregular certificates of said appointment.

Mr. Nobbs moved to amend by extending the time to the end of the school year.

Mr. Nobbs also moved that the Secretary be instructed to draw a warrant in favor of Mr. Hull for the time he has been employed.

Mr. Craig moved to amend by making the pay day on the Saturday next day in this election up to the day of his examination.

Mr. Shaw was in favor of paying Mr. Hull for full time. He did not want to be made to suffer for the error of the Board.

Mr. Nobbs moved to lay on the table.

Which motion, by the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 8, nays 7. The amendment was therefore laid on the table.

Mr. Hamilton stated, with regard to the error committed by the Board, that Mr. Hull presented a certificate from the Superintendent of Washington county, and was therefore elected. It has been since ascertained that Mr. Hull had never undergone an examination for that certificate, but had received his present appointment under false pretences, and therefore should receive no pay.

Mr. Aiken stated, with regard to the error, that the Board should not go behind the certificate, nor did he think that they could legally, according to the custom which had prevailed in accepting certificates from Superintendents of other counties. He was therefore in favor of paying Mr. Hull for the time he acted.

Mr. Strain—Mr. Hull was fully aware of the resolution passed by this Board with regard to legal certificates. He knew that he was unqualified for the position he held, and consequently that his certificate was illegal, and he is therefore not entitled to pay.

THAT SUPPER.

An amusing and exciting passage here took place between several members of the Board, as to the quality of the supper given by Mr. Hull on the occasion of his election.

Mr. Nobbs asked if Mr. Hull had ever been notified that his services were no longer required.

Mr. Sterrett stated that the Secretary had been instructed on Saturday last to notify Mr. Hull that his services were unsatisfactory, and that a letter of resignation would be accepted.

The question was then put and the resolution authorizing the payment of Mr. Hull passed.

EXPLANATORY.

Mr. Nobbs rose to a question of privilege. Remarks had been made during this discussion about a certain supper. He would state that he had never partaken of a supper at the expense of Mr. Hull, nor had he eaten suppers at the expense of the agents of book publishing houses. The only supper he had ever partaken of was at the expense of the Secretary on the occasion of his last election.

Mr. Hartman explained that his allusion to the supper was done in a jocose way, and that he had no intention of giving offense.

Further discussion of the matter was here ruled out of order by the chair.

Mr. Nobbs moved that the tax levy for the next year be fixed at ten mills. The yeas and nays were called, when all the members present voted aye.

Mr. Craig moved that the Board go into an election for a successor to Mr. Hull.

Mr. Nobbs moved to amend by advertising for teachers, and that a general examination of the applicants be made.

Mr. Hamilton moved that the whole matter be postponed till the end of the school year.

Mr. Harrison moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost.

Mr. Craig moved as an amendment to the amendment that advertising for applicants be postponed till the June meeting of the Board.

Mr. Sterrett moved as a substitute for the motion and amendment that the Secretary be instructed to advertise for applications for the position. Carried.

Mr. Harrison moved that Mr. Crenshaw receive the salary, $1,750, of a full professor from the first of April. Carried.

Messrs. Getty, Hamilton, Fleming and Nobbs were appointed the Visiting Committee for the current month.

On motion, adjourned.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Fifth Annual Report of the Medical Board for the Year Ending April 1, 1871.

The corporators organized with Major Wm. Frew in the chair.

The report of the Executive Committee was submitted by its Chairman, Dr. J. C. Burgher.

The report of the Treasurer by Mr. George Backofen.

Dr. J. H. McClelland submitted the annual report of the Medical Board.

The term of office of eight of the Trustees having expired, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for three years:

Geo. Bingham, Wm. K. Nimick, Wm. T. Shannon, Wm. Thaw, B. F. Jones, James A. Hutchinson, Wm. A. Herron, M. K. Moorhead.

The following are the members holding over:

TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION.

Life Trustees:—Major William Frew, James B. Murtfeldt.

Trustees Elected by the Corporators—Term expires April, 1871—George Bingham, W. K. Nimick, W. T. Shannon, Wm. Thaw, B. F. Jones, James A. Hutchinson, Wm. A. Herron, M. K. Moorhead.

The President then came to order, and Wm. A. Herron in the chair.

An election for officers was then held, with the following result:

President—Wm. Frew.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Crawford, Jr., and Wm. A. Herron.

Secretary—J. H. McClelland, M. D.

Treasurer—Geo. W. Backofen.

Executive Committee—Dr. Hubbard Haberman, Hahn, N. Jones, Wharton and Burgess Jones.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Wharton moved that the election of a Councilman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Larkins, be left to a vote of the people.

Mr. N. Jones moved to amend by going into the election at once.

The amendment was carried.

Council then went into an election for a Councilman.

Messrs. Adam Diehl and Joseph Keeling were nominated.

The vote resulted—Diehl, 3; Keeling, 2. Mr. Diehl, having received the highest number of votes, was declared elected.

A number of bills were read and warrants ordered for the same.

Mr. Wharton, Chairman of the Committee on Gas, reported that no gas bill could be had on the gas bill. Report accepted.

The Chief of Police's report showed the following business for the month ending April 11th:

Number of arrests, 31.

Amt. of fines collected per A. Ammon ... $ 99
" " " J. Heisel ... 30

Total ... $129

He also praises the efficiency of the present police force and states on extra occasions he has employed extra men, which were duly authorized by Council, and as a notable fact from his position he mentions on "pay day" evenings there was a decrease of making any arrest, which is a fact almost wholly unknown in the annals of the borough.

The monthly pay roll for salaries of the policemen and incidental expenses amounts to $2,340.

Mr. Johnson, at this stage of the business, came into the Council Chamber.

Mr. Hartman moved that $400 be granted to the Street Regulator for street purposes.

Mr. N. Jones offered an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Edwards alley between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, and an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Larkins alley between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Hartman, for Finance Committee, reported that $1,850 had been collected on the Nineteenth street sewer, which the contractors, Messrs. Campbell & Neill, could have. Report accepted and filed.

There appearing to be great dissatisfaction in regard to the Twenty-first street sewer assessments, Mr. Ihmsen moved that there be a new assessment ordered, and the Commissioners be instructed to follow the general assessment system of the Borough.

The following Commissioners were then appointed: Messrs. Eaton, Reed, Scott and Campbell. John L. Jordan and Harrison Estep.

Mr. N. Jones offered a petition for a sewer on Twenty-first, from Sarah to Josephine streets. Accepted and referred to Street Committee to draw up an ordinance for the consideration of the next regular day.

Mr. Haberman moved that the Council meet next Friday night, in special session, to consider the list of the assessors and one-half of said list. Carried.

It was moved that the Council go into an election for borough Treasurer.

Messrs. George Trautman and H. F. Voight were nominated.

Mr. H. F. Voight was then elected Treasurer by acclamation.

Mr. Wharton moved that the matter of depositing the unexpended balance be referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to draw up an ordinance. Carried.

The Burgess then read a series of resolutions recommending the representatives at Harrisburg to use all honorable means to have enacted into a law the act entitled "An Act supplementary to an act incorporating the Borough of East Birmingham." The resolutions were adopted.

On motion adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE COLLIER.

Yesterday morning, shortly after the opening of Court, the jury in the Knap-Fort Pitt "nuisance" case came into Court and said they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They were accordingly discharged.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of the Citizens' Oil Refining Company vs. Joseph Dilworth and James Benny, jr., occupied the attention of this Court yesterday and will probably continue for several days yet.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

164. Hays et al. vs. Donaldson et al.
224. O. J. Haffey vs. O'Brien.
57. Kearns Vs. Arbuthnot.
80. Apfelbaum vs. Frederich.
180. Irwin vs. Shaffer.
46. Keuffel vs. Manufacturing Petroleum Co.
101. Haigh vs. Baker.
98. Fowler et at. vs. Coleman.
150. Kelly vs. Irwin.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of Phillips vs. the Pittsburgh Coal Company, was taken up yesterday and resumed this morning. This is an action for damages sustained by plaintiff, on an inclined track belonging to defendant. On trial.

In Judge Stowe's branch of this Court, the case of Joseph McFarland vs. Mary Gartner, reported on trial yesterday, was resumed. On the re-assembling of the Court in the afternoon, Judge Stowe delivered the charge to the jury, but up to the hour of going to press a verdict has not been returned.

Messrs. B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.

For the past twelve months I have used almost exclusively, your "Barbers' Soap," and I cheerfully bear my witness to its superiority. It is far more pleasant than the jelly scented French soaps, or the imitations that are so commonly used, and is much more durable and economical, either for shaving or for use in the bath. I am certain it only needs a fair trial to commend it to very general favor; besides being a home manufacture, it is a superior article that justly merits commendation. JOHN SCARBOROUGH, Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh.

THE SIXTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.

Meeting of the School Board—A Settlement Made—Interest Demanded.

The School Board of the Sixth ward (old Eighth) held a meeting on Monday evening, at which final action was taken on the reports as to the bounty fund heretofore unsettled. After the transaction of the regular business, the Secretary produced two reports from the committee of citizens appointed to audit the accounts, being a majority and minority report. [The substance of these reports will be found, together with nearly all of the report of the School Board Committee, in our advertising columns this morning.] The reports of this committee accept the last, or third statement of the Treasurer, with the addition of $50, being a receipt of that amount not shown on the Treasurer's list of receipts of loans.

**The majority report also reports and tendered thanks to the committee, after which